The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1873. NUMBER 168.

SILKS AND LINEN GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GREAT SALE

OF THE

Retail Stock

OF

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 West Madison-st.

UNRESERVED SACRIFICE OF FIRST-CLASS

Dry Goods.

Colored Dress Silks, 25 per cent below cost.
Wide Colored Gros Grains, $3.50 quality for $2.00.
Dark Fancy Silks for 60 cts. per yard.
Gray Stripe Spring Silks for 80 cts., worth $1.25.
Bl'k All-Silk Gros Grains for $1.00 per yard.
Handsome Lyons Bl'k Gros Grains for $1.50 per yard.
$2.25 quality Guinet's Bl'k Gros Grain for $1.75.
$3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.50 qualities Rich Lyons Black Gros Grains reduced one-fourth.
75 cent Japanese Silks for 40 cts.
Alpacas from 25 cts. upward, all reduced.
Satteens, Cashmeres, Merinos, and Empress Cloths at great reductions.
Irish and Lyons Poplins, Pongees, and other Silk and Wool Fabrics at a sacrifice.
The centre tables will contain assorted lots of Dress Goods at 18 3-4 and 25 cents; half price.
White Cotton and Wool Domett Flannels, 17 cents.
Heavy White Shaker Flannels, 25 and 35 cents.
Bargains in Waterproof Cloths.
Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, 65, 75, and $1.00.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Heavy Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. up.
Unbleached Table Linens, from 25 cts. up.
Fine Damask Table Linens reduced one-third.
Special bargains in Linen Towels at 12 1-2, 15 and 20 cts.
Good Crashes, 7 1-2 to 10 cts.
Good Russia Crashes, slightly wet, 10 cts.
11-4 Heavy White Quilts at $1.00.
Marseilles Quilts at $1.00.
Ladies' Patent Merino Hose, 15 cts., the greatest bargain ever offered.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 50 cents each.
Gents' Hosiery and Underwear, very cheap.
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, 10 cts.
All Cottons and Sheetings below wholesale cost.
Heavy Double Wool Shawls, $2.75, half price.
Paisley Shawls at half price.
Cloak Velvets at reductions of $6.00 and $7.00 per yard.
Gloves, Ribbons, Ties, and Laces greatly reduced.
Hamburg Edgings at half price.

TO RENT.

OFFICES

IN THE

Tribune Building

Now Ready for Occupancy.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

There are several choice offices offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,
Room 1, Nevada Block.

WEDDING GARMENTS.

Wedding Outfits

A SPECIALTY.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all garments ordered of us during the present month.

Shirts to measure, EXTRA durable and perfect in fit.

ELY,

IMPORTING TAILOR,

657 Wabash-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a limited partnership has this 27th day of January, 1873, been formed by and between William Numsen, John W. Numsen, N. G. Numsen, and Wm. N. Numsen, all of Baltimore, Maryland, who are the special partners, and who have contributed the sum of $[illegible],000 to the capital stock of said partnership, and F. A. Waidner, of Chicago, who is the general partner and successor to the firm of Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago. That this limited partnership is to continue for the period of two years from this date.

The business of the old firm will hereafter be carried on at Nos. [illegible] and 47 River-st., Chicago, under the name and style of F. A. Waidner, who will pay all the debts against the old firm, and who is authorized to receive and receipt for all outstanding indebtedness, due to Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago.

F. A. WAIDNER.
WM. NUMSEN,
JOHN W. NUMSEN,
N. G. NUMSEN,
WM. N. NUMSEN,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27, 1873. Special Partners.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
8 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL

TO

Greenebaum's Building,

FIFTH-AV.,

Between Randolph and Washington-st.

The three Banking Offices on the main floor of this Building will be occupied, from and after Monday, Feb. 3, by

The German National Bank,

The German Savings Bank,

AND

Henry Greenebaum & Company

Removal.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker,
HAS REMOVED TO
96 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

OILS, &c.

HANNA, BARRETT & CO.,

8 & 10 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Commercial Run Oil Naphtha,

AND

Gasoline Works of Mix & Cook,

Manufacturers of Re-distilled and Deodorized Naphtha and Gasoline of uniform gravities, and tests guaranteed always up to standard:

87 ° Gasoline for Gas Machines.
85 ° Gasoline for Gas Machines.
74 ° Gasoline for Lamp, Stoves, and Vapor Burners.
63 ° Naphtha for Painters and Varnish Manufacturers.
Standard Carbon Oil, 110 to 115, fire test.
Snow White Safety Oil, 120 to 125, fire test.
Head Light Safety Oil, 175 to 180, fire test.

JOBBERS AND DEALERS

Supplied at manufacturers' price by

HANNA, BARRETT & CO.,

Commission and Wholesale Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISH, NAVAL STORES, &c.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Bank of Discount & Deposit.

Commercial Banking in all its branches transacted.
Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest according to arrangement.
Deal in Foreign Exchange.
Furnish Letters of Credit.

WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts. | SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

FURNITURE.

DO NOT FORGET

To attend our great AUCTION SALE of

FURNITURE

Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, at 220 Wabash-av.

WEBER FURNITURE COMPANY.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

ROGERS' & WESTENHOLM'S

POCKET KNIVES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of W. B. Asten & Co., New York, and Hart, Asten & Co., Chicago, Ill., is this day dissolved by limitation, Joseph B. Hart retiring. All outstanding accounts of the said firms will be settled by the new firms as below.

WILLIAM B. ASTEN.
Chicago, Jan. 31, 1873. JOSEPH B. HART.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership under the same firm names as before, viz.: W. B. Asten & Co., New York, and Hart, Asten & Co., Chicago, Ill., and will continue the bag business at 25 Pearl-st., corner Whitehall, New York, and at 179 South Water-st., corner LaSalle, Chicago, Ill., as heretofore.

WM. B. ASTEN.
LUCIUS BRADLEY.
GEORGE W. HART.
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1873. CHARLES W. KURTZ.

DISSOLUTION.

The firms heretofore existing as S. & H. Florsheim and A. Florsheim & Co. have this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. FLORSHEIM.
A. FLORSHEIM.
Feb. 1, 1873. H. FLORSHEIM.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of Florsheim Bros.

A. FLORSHEIM.
H. FLORSHEIM.
Feb. 1, 1873. P. FLORSHEIM.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Bricklayers.

You are requested to attend a mass meeting, to be held at the [illegible], 82 West Randolph-st., on Thursday evening, Feb. [illegible], at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of some business of importance. German and Scandinavian Unions are cordially invited to attend.

By order W. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Meeting of the Merchants' Exchange.

There will be a special meeting of the Merchants' Exchange, at Room 4, No. 6 State-st., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock p. m., to take action sustaining the Mayor of the city in his recent action in Police matters. A full and prompt attendance is desired of the Merchants generally.

H. H. MAY, Sec. P. H. WILLARD, Prest.

WASHINGTON.

What Will Be the Result of the Credit Mobilier Investigation?

The Committee's Report Not to Be a Whitewashing One.

Proposition to Abolish the Mileage of Congressmen.

Success of the Funding Loan Fully Assured.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Poland Committee had a consultation, yesterday, regarding the facts already proven before them, and as to their powers and the powers of Congress in the premises. It seems to be a question regulated by precedent and by English Parliamentary practice, that Congress cannot go back of an election to investigate the character and conduct of a member, and it seems probable this idea will form the basis of the report and recommendations of the Poland Committee. Nothing of a definite character was decided at the consultation, it being the first yet held, and it is apparent that the inquiry will soon be brought to a close. A session will be held on Tuesday, when it is expected that Job Stevenson will finish his foolish investigation into the Sioux City Railroad, his object now being, apparently, to show that he had reasonable grounds of suspicion before introducing his resolution.

As heretofore stated, Mr. Colfax, through his attorney, has notified the Committee that he does not wish to proceed with his case until the return of Oakes Ames, when he will endeavor to show that the money he deposited, two days after the alleged payment of interest by Ames, came from another source.

Ames, previous to his departure for Massachusetts, told the members of the Committee, privately, that he was certain he had taken receipts from all to whom he paid money, and that he had the receipts yet in his possession, besides certain autograph letters, that it would be dangerous to print. As to the private memorandum book, there is little doubt that it contains a mass of very interesting information, not wholly new to some persons not yet mentioned in connection with the Credit Mobilier bribery. This book Mr. Ames has been instructed to bring with him, and it is to be hoped that there will be no missing leaves from its pages.

Unless the evidence to be hereafter furnished by Mr. Colfax or Oakes Ames shall open up new fields and an enlarged scope of inquiry, the investigation will close during the present week, when nothing will be left but for the Committee to write their report. The members declare that there will be nothing of the whitewashing character about it, but that it will take the course which seems proper without favor on one side, or fear on the other.

C. S. Bushnell, of Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad notoriety, has arrived here, and again presents himself as a voluntary witness before the Committee. He says to-day that he will say that he received $126,000 of special legal fees, with which the Committee is now troubled, and that not a dollar of it went to James F. Wilson, notwithstanding the positive and circumstantial of the Chief Clerk and Assistant Treasurer Spence As to the use he made of the money. He says that not a dollar of it was spent in Washington, but that it was used to take up certain notes and obligations, all of which is believed only by the over-credulous.

There is an inquiry being instituted here as to what has become of the records of the testimony taken by the referee in the suit brought by M'Comb before the Pennsylvania Courts to recover the moneys claimed by him from the Credit Mobilier. It will be remembered that these records were stolen about a year ago, and it is generally believed that they are now in the possession of the somewhat notorious detectives, Wood and Blumenberg. It is stated that, since the present investigation has been under way, they have been alternately offered to Ames and M'Comb at the reasonable figure of $5,000. Persons who claim to have had access to these documents assert that they are of the highest importance, and that they involve disclosures more startling than anything which has yet been revealed in connection with Congress and the Credit Mobilier. It is suggested that, to get at the truth of these statements, Judge Poland should cause Wood and Blumenberg to appear before his Committee for examination in this matter, and to show in whose custody these papers now remain.

Senator Patterson and Vice President Colfax both confidently assert that they will yet be able to clear away the unfortunate cloud which now surrounds them with relation to the Credit Mobilier affair and their colleagues. They insist that Ames has manufactured the case against them. Patterson does not indicate, however, what his defence will be. Colfax will wait until Ames' return, the latter part of the week, when, if the great briber has nothing additional to offer in the case, he will explain the sources from which he received the $1,200 placed to his credit in the First National Bank of this city.

MORE INVESTIGATION PROBABLE.

An attempt will be made in Republican quarters to introduce a resolution in the House, to-morrow, providing for a Joint Committee to sit during the recess for the purpose of continuing the investigation into railroad land grants and the connection of Congressmen therewith. It is not believed that such a resolution will carry in the House, as it certainly would not pass the Senate.

DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

It is understood that R. B. Cowan, present Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has finally decided to accept the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. It is also stated that Mr. Ford, of St. Louis, will succeed Cowan in the Interior Department.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad at this point wishes it understood that the Company does not contemplate making application to Congress for a guarantee of the interest of its bonds, and that all rumors to that effect are utterly unfounded.

INCREASED SALARIES.

Members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, in considering the question of the measure of salaries of Members of Congress, have looked into the facts as to the mileage of the members and Senators. It is shown by the records, that the salaries and allowances of Congressmen are by no means equalized, some members receiving $1,000 or $1,500 more than others over and above the expenses of travelling. This is shown by the fact that ten of the members, who receive the greater amount of mileage, get on an average $1,250 per year, while the average of an equal number of those who receive the smallest amount is about $37. The highest amount of mileage drawn by a member is that of Delegate Garfield, of Washington Territory, who receives $1,758, and the lowest amount is drawn by Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, $16. It is held that Members and Delegates from the Pacific Coast, all of whom have Pacific Railroad passes, can come from their homes to Washington for from $200 to $300, paying their railroad fares and all expenses, and it is thus shown that their pay and allowances exceed those of the Eastern States by about $1,000. The new bill of the Committee proposes to abolish the mileage of members and pay them their actual expenses to Washington.

OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

A large number of petitions are now being forwarded to Congress praying an increase of pensions to commissioned officers in the same proportion as has already been granted to enlisted men.

CANAL SCHEMES.

The House Committee on Commerce, on Tuesday next, will finally dispose of the various canal schemes now pending before it. It is anticipated that the reports will all be adverse.

THE TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

There is a good deal of feeling among the members of Congress from Tennessee, and also among members of the House Committee on Claims, in regard to the President's veto of the bill for reimbursing the East Tennessee University for rent and damage to the building during the war, to the amount of $18,500. Great surprise is felt that the President should have vetoed this bill, and approved the one for the Kentucky University on Jan. 17, 1871. The bills, since the veto, have been compared, and are *verbatim* except in regard to names, and the two cases are exactly alike, except that the amount in the Kentucky case was $2,500 instead of $18,500. The papers were not called for in either case by the President, and supposing that there is a rule which governs him in his official course, his action in this case is inexplicable.

[To the Associated Press.]

ACCIDENTAL ICONOCLASM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Vinnie Ream's model for the statue of Admiral Farragut fell from a wagon while on the way to the Capitol, this afternoon, and was considerably damaged.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX

has not been absent from the Senate any day this week, as erroneously telegraphed, having presided more or less every day. He denies the telegraphed statement that he expects to prove that his deposit of June 22 came from Messrs. Shoemaker, S. H. Stuart and A. B. Bowen, but expresses confidence in his ability to fully vindicate himself. He also states that, after M'Comb first testified last winter about some letter he had from Ames as to some of his rulings as Speaker, he (Colfax) addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, asking that M'Comb be required to either produce the letter or point out the ruling, so that it could be examined by any Parliamentary expert as to its correctness. Colfax desires to go before the Committee the very day Ames returns to the city, their conflicting statements having been given thus far in the presence of both.

WASHINGTOG MONUMENT.

The block of sculptured marble donated by the city of Philadelphia to the Washington National Monument will be forwarded to this city next week.

THE FUNDINN LOAN.

Telegraphic advices received here from Europe indicate that the offerings for the new 5 per cent funded loan of the United States will be excess of the amount advertised for sale. A part of the loan, however, having been reserved for sale in this country, the Treasury Department is in receipt of numerous applications and letters of inquiry from National Banks, showing a general disposition to exchange their present securities in the Treasury for the New Fives. This action is precipitated by the fact that the loan is open for subscription but a short time, and by the further fact that the other issues authorized bear only 4 and 4½ per cent interest.

JUST PUNISHMENT.

The Captain of an American vessel, having left one of his crew in destitution at a foreign port, the Collector of New Orleans has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury not to clear the vessel without a deposit of three months' extra wages for the disabled sailor.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

It is probable that Wilson, the Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2, will as a sub-Committee, this week, proceed to Boston to examine the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

NAVAL.

It is reported that General Burnside will be appointed commander of the United States Marine Corps.

THE MARINE BAND.

The visit of the French, English, and Prussian National Bands to Boston last year, has had the effect of increasing public interest in the United States Marine Band, which has become, although not originally so intended, perhaps, the National Band of America. It is known that the Marine Band is not equal to the foreign bands, and a movement has been made to increase the number of bandmen, now thirty; to secure a new and accomplished leader, and a magnificent uniform.

TREASURY MOVEMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million of bonds each Wednesday, and sell one and a half millions of coin each Thursday, during the month of February.

CIVIL SERVICE.

There is a likelihood that the Administration will recede from the civil service rules as applied to the New York Custom House, where pressure for places has been greatest. The prospect seems to be that their operation will be extended. All the members of the Cabinet are in accord with the President's views, and the attitude of Congress toward the measure has been greatly changed since the beginning of the session.

THE ALBEMARLE PRIZE MONEY.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has fixed Tuesday, Feb. 11, for a final hearing of the claimants for prize money amounting to $202,000, accruing from the appraisment of the captured rebel r am Albemarle.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A fire, this morning, in the building No. 807 Fulton street, Brooklyn, damaged the property to the amount of $30,000. C. S. Furst, the occupant of the building, has been arrested on the charge of arson. Four sisters, living on the fourth floor, narrowly escaped with their lives.

OMAHA, Feb. 2.—The Pacific flouring mills, of this city were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000. The Metropolitan Hotel had a narrow escape. The fire was subdued with great difficulty, owing to the intense cold and high wind.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—The mill and forge buildings of the Lake Erie Iron Company's Rolling Mills were completely destroyed by fire to-day noon. The warehouse and office were saved. The fire originated in the engine room. Loss not yet estimated, but will be heavy. Probably fully insured.

The Temperance Movement in Racine.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 2.—A grand mass meeting was held here, to-night, to consider the subject of temperance. Belle City Hall was crowded, about 1,200 being present, and hundreds went away unable to get in. The enthusiasm was intense. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Rowley, J. W. Carhart, T. P. Sawin, J. Kilbourn, N. Chapin, and A. O. Fish, Esq. Resolutions indorsing the action of those engaged in prosecuting for violation of the law were adopted by a rousing vote. Racine is fully alive to the importance of the subject, and is determined to enforce the municipal and State laws.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 2.—On Saturday night, on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, a lumber train was run into by a wood train at South Lyons, near Howell. Henry Smith, of Brighton, was killed, and several persons severely injured.

John Johnson, while trying to remove a hand-car from the track of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, near Manchester, on Friday, was run over by a train and killed.

Meeting of Liberals in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—The Liberal Republicans of this city held a secret meeting last night. It is understood that they resolved to organize on the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and to extend the organization over the State.

An Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A light shake of earthquake was experienced in this vicinity, at half-past 3 this afternoon, lasting about five seconds. No damage was done, nor was it felt by people on the streets.

Live Stock in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 2.—The State Stock Growers' Associations met here to-day. The report of the Secretary shows the value of the stock in the Territory to be nearly $4,000,000. The increase during the past year in cattle was over 200,000; in sheep, 100,000; and other stock in proportion.

Domestic Tragedy.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—This afternoon, a man named O. Love shot his daughter Grace, aged 4, and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived, the steamships Australia, from Glasgow, and Westphalia, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK.

Ben. Butler's Sympathetic Letter to Mrs. Woodhull.

Departure of the Tybee for Samana Bay.

The Tweed Case---Minor News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Ben. Butler writes a sympathetic letter of some length to Mrs. Woodhull, in which he regrets that his duties in Congress prevent him from accepting her offer to employ him for counsel. He says he feels absolutely certain that the arrest of herself and sister for sending obscene literature through the mails was based wholly upon a misconception of the statute, which was meant to cover licentious printed matter and engravings, and not a description of the acts of any individual, published with the intent to circulate through the mails to corrupt youth. Butler says he gives no opinion of the propriety, truth, taste, or moral of Mrs. Woodhull's publication regarding Beecher and Tilton, but if false, she may well be sued for libel, which is the only legitimate redress that can be sought in this case. He advises her to take no defence in the pending indictments, except on the mere matter of law.

The steamer Tybee sailed for Samana Bay this morning. There was no rush of valuable citizens for the new land of promise, but several thousand bummers and adventurers, whose motto is "anything for a change," would have departed at their own risk if they had been given a chance. The passengers numbered only twenty-three. Of these, two are newspaper correspondents, H. O'Conor, of the *Herald*, and P. Garczyusti, of the *Times*. Captain Samuels and W. L. Halsey are a Commission appointed by the Company to study in detail the topography of Samana territory, select a site for a city, and settle the particulars of the first building operations. A corps of surveyors has been for some time at work in the same business, and the Commission carries a larger authority over the arrangement of docks, wharves, warehouses, public buildings, &c. The new city, it is said, will be called Columbus. Among the passengers are five or six agents from mercantile firms and real estate speculators. The former carry several cases of samples, for the purpose of ascertaining what merchandise would find readiest sale in the San Domingo market. Three carpenters went out to fit up the wooden hotel, which is stored in sections in the hold of the vessel. The structure is 100 by 40 feet, and about 20 feet high, while the outbuildings connected will afford space for a kitchen, pantry, and store-rooms. A verandah 10 feet wide will run around three sides of the building.

The late Tweed jury will be given a dinner next Thursday evening, by Samuel C. Hine, a liquor-dealer, and one of their number, who favored acquittal. A very persevering effort has been made by a score of reporters to extract definite information from the jurymen as to their dispositions among themselves, but only one, Mr. Richard Dawson, was willing to converse on the subject. Mr. Dawson's version is as follows: "We stood 8 for acquittal, 3 for conviction, and 1 blank. When we left the room first there were 7 for acquittal and 5 for conviction. There was considerable argument, and the result was charged to what I tell you. I was the one that was for acquittal, as I would convict no man on an informer's testimony. The Judge's charge did not make much impression on us. We thought it one-sided. Mr. Tremaine says of the hanging jury, "I have no cognizance of any instance of actual bribery, but we have in our possession an affidavit which avers that one of the members who served said, in a conversation previously, that he considered it a lucky thing for a man to be sworn in that particular jury, and he thought that it would be worth money."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Daniel G. Courtney, of counsel for Richard B. Connolly, says he is not a very great way from the city, and will be on hand when his own trial is called; that he is keeping in retirement to avoid the rascally blackmailers, who have orders of arrest against him.

A juror in the Tweed trial says: The jury stood eight for acquittal, three for conviction, and one blank.

Judge Sedgwick has given a decision in favor of the defendants in the ejectment suit brought by the Madison Avenue Baptist Church against the Oliver Street Baptist Church, and ordered a reference to ascertain the amount to be paid the plaintiffs. The suit has been before the Courts ten years, during which time the societies have worshipped together in Madison avenue. The suit originated in a dispute about the ownership of the property.

The body of the man found murdered in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, the other evening, is supposed to be that of Henry Brooks, of Philadelphia.

The Duchess County Mutual Insurance Company has obtained a judgment for $6,050 against Hatch, Field & Co., brokers, who bought bonds amounting to $5,000, stolen from the Company in 1869.

The property-owners in favor of the annexation of New York and Brooklyn have had a meeting, and discussed the bill to be introduced into the Legislature.

Sixty thousand smuggled cigars were seized yesterday.

Four youths went this evening to a lager beer saloon in Fourteenth street, and formed a plan to rob the till. The carrying out of the plan was entrusted to Patrick Cumisky, aged 16. He did not succeed, and, in consequence, a quarrel ensued between him and a confederate named Matthew Halpin. The latter stabbed Cumisky in the head, fatally. No arrests.

Mysterious Deaths.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 1.—A singular case of sudden death is reported in Lower Peoria. The husband of a German woman named Schuman died suddenly some months ago, with $2,000 insurance on his life, and yesterday his son, a lad about 13 years of age, died as mysteriously. The case was brought to the attention of the police, and a man known as Dr. J. P. Welder has been arrested upon suspicion of being connected with the death of the parties.

Lynch Law.

BOWMAN, Montana, Feb. 2.—Two murderers were lynched here last night, one an old man named Triplet, for a murder committed three months ago, the other a young man, called "Steamboat Bill," for murdering a Chinese woman two days ago.

No Interference.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Governor and Council have decided not to interfere in the case of McElhany, under sentence of death for wife-murder.

Railroad News.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.—The first train eastward over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad arrived this morning.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A man named Ferdinand Miller, who lived at Lincoln, Mason County, Mich., while attempting to dip a pail of water from the mill-race at that place, last Friday, slipped and fell into the water, and being a cripple and unable to help himself, was drowned.

Bonds, mortgages, etc., stolen from the banking house of Clarkson & Co., Lancaster, Pa., on the 15th of January, were found yesterday morning under the stairway leading to the basement in St. Paul's Reformed Church, in Reading. They amounted to near $100,000.

Vice President Colfax delivered an address on temperance, yesterday afternoon, in the Masonic Temple to an immense and enthusiastic audience. Colfax, on coming on the platform, was greeted with hearty cheers.

Ship Canal from the Hudson to Lake Champlain.

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 29.

Last evening the Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Clinton, introduced a bill in the Assembly providing for the construction of a ship canal from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain. The bill provides for the improvement of the Hudson River to Fort Edward, and making a canal from that place to Whitehall (only 30 miles), so that vessels of 1,000 tons burden can pass from Lake Champlain to the Hudson. It is claimed that by the time the canal and river improvements are completed, should the Legislature authorize the work, the Canadian Canal will be enlarged, and the Caughwanaga Canal will be built, so that steam vessels of 1,000 tons can pass from Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and the lakes to the Cities of Troy, Albany, and New York without breaking bulk, and in six days shorter time than is now required. Entire estimated cost from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

INDIANA.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Five new bills were introduced. The Committee on Fees and Salaries was called upon to report on Wednesday morning next. The bill in relation to the taxing of banks for municipal purposes was returned with the recommendation that it lie upon the table, which was concurred in.

A joint resolution was passed unanimously relating to the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the lands donated thereto by Congress, being a reply to the joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, and denying the assumption set forth by that body of any liability on the part of the State to Ohio on account of the conveying of certain lands in connection with the construction of the Canal. The Bill to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Instruction to $2,500 was passed on the second reading.

Adjourned to Monday 2 p. m.

SENATE.

The bill authorizing the taxation of banks for municipal purposes was passed to a third reading. Most of the session was occupied in discussing the House concurrent resolution, looking to and providing additional accommodations for the insane of the State, which was referred to the Committee on Benevolent Institutions. The bill providing that each road district shall elect its own Supervisors was read a third time, and referred to a Select Committee to perfect it. A bevy of bills were put upon their second reading, with appropriate action. Eight new bills were introduced, one of which was to authorize corporate cities to purchase and use real estate not exceeding 600 acres, for the purposes of erecting thereon a pest house and hospitals, and causing to be erected thereon trades establishments likely to injure the health and comfort of the inhabitants, *provided*, that the land is within the county and within five miles distance of the city.

Adjourned to Monday at 2 o'clock.

THE MODOC WAR.

Little Prospect of a Peaceful Settlement—The Movement of the Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Little prospect exists of any peaceable adjustment of the Modoc difficulties. Last Thursday, Fairchild, Dorris, and several others went, by invitation, to Captain Jack to have a big talk, at a place on the top of a high hill, overlooking the Lava bed, accompanied by the squaw "Dixie." She went to Captain Jack and told him they wanted to talk and he must go to the top of the hill and would meet Dorris and Fairchild there. Jack would not go. The Indians on the hill ran away. Captain Jack wanted the men to come to his camp. This they refused to do. Jack said they must come half way. Fairchild refused again, but sent word that Jack could come to his camp within two days; if not, they must fight again.

General Gallem's command is half way over the mountain, and would reach headquarters on Tuesday. Nothing has been heard from the Camp Gaston Company. The snow is deep on the roads leading to the lava bed, but it did not obstruct the march of the troops.

In the last fight of the Modocs with Bernard's company the Indians did not throw away their guns, but lost all their horses.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Probabilities—For New England, winds backing to southwesterly, and probably southeasterly, with rising temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, winds backing to fresh and brisk southerly and easterly rising temperature, and generally increasing cloudiness. From the Ohio Valley and Missouri to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes, falling barometer, decided rise of temperature, fresh to brisk, and probably very brisk southeasterly and southwesterly winds, and very generally cloudy and possibly threatening weather. For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh easterly and southerly winds, higher temperature and generally cloudy weather. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh easterly and southeasterly winds, and very generally cloudy and possibly threatening weather.

The telegraphic reports from the Western Gulf States and Kansas and a portion of those from Canada, Michigan, and the extreme Northwest, have not yet been received.

The following was the range of temperature through the week ending Feb. 1, as reported by L. Manassee, optician, under Sherman House:

FAHRENHEIT.

	8 a. m.	12 m.	3 p. m.	6 p. m.
Monday, 27	8 A.	22 A.	20 A.	18 A.
Tuesday, 28	zero	3 A.	2 A.	2 A.
Wednesday, 29	13 B.	1 A.	3 A.	1 A.
Thursday, 30	8 A.	18 A.	22 A.	24 A.
Friday, 31	22 A.	24 A.	26 A.	24 A.
Saturday, 1	14 A.	20 A.	18 A.	10 A.

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—BEEVES—The market opened firmly this week at an advance of ¼c per lb over last week's rates, and the scarcity of cattle caused by detention of stock trains made holders adhere to their increased rate. The result was, that although a goodly number of buyers were present, but little business was done. On Friday the market was more active, on account of the anxiety of shippers to make early shipments, fearing another storm, and for a time a small competition ensued notwithstanding the advanced rates. As the day advanced, however, the weather brightened, and buyers became apathetic; consequently towards the close of the market but little business was done. Yesterday no change was noticeable, New York and Brighton buyers asserting that the price for cattle was high enough last week, and there was no improvement in the quality to justify an advance. Before the market closed yesterday, it was found that dealers who sold their cattle immediately on arrival and did not stand out for the small advance, fared best; and, notwithstanding there were 2,000 head here less than last week, the market closed with anything but a flattering aspect. The stock trains due yesterday morning were delayed so long that it appeared questionable if they would arrive in time for this market, and it was apparent to all that if they did arrive a rapid decline in prices would ensue. To-day 62 car-loads arrived, which reduced the deficiency to 100 head, but they were all sent forward, there being comparatively little doing in the market. The highest price realized was 8¼c per lb, as reported on Friday. Choice butchering steers realized from 6½c to 7½c per lb; Texans firm at 5¼@6½c. The receipts this week were 349 car loads.

Prices this week: Premium, $8.50; Eastern, $7.50@8.00; first quality, $6.50@7.25; second quality, $5.50@6.25; third quality, $4.50@5.25; inferior, $3.50@4.25.

MILCH COWS—Receipts small; nothing of importance doing; prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—An ample supply and small demand has caused prices to decline from ¼@½c per lb from last week's prices. The trade is principally confined to the Eastern markets, but the pens are full, and the probability is that a large number will be sent forward on commission. Receipts, 80 car loads.

HOGS—Receipts, 153 car loads, most of which were sent forward in first hands.

HORSES—Market fair for the season. Receipts, 20 cars, with a fair demand.

—A paragraph in yesterday's paper showed that Major Rankin [the defaulting State Treasurer of Iowa] is greatly broken down and nearly bereft of reason. One can justly pity him. Trusted by his friends, respected by all that knew him, esteemed a model official, valued personally and socially, with an admirable family, he has brought sorrow to them and dishonor upon himself. Yet all this cannot change unprejudiced opinion from the judgment it is bound to pronounce in this case. Upon the evidence, Mr. Rankin has not only been an incompetent and bad official, but he shows himself a weak and unworthy man. The frankness with which he disclosed his fault turns out to be only a subterfuge to conceal the worst part of it. To the improper use of public moneys he has joined misrepresentation and reiterated falsehood. He has violated law, and must take the penalty.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

FOREIGN.

Fierce Snow-Storm and Violent Gales in England.

Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life on the Coast.

Completion of the Vienna Exposition Building.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The British Isles were visited last night by one of the most violent storms ever experienced even at this season of the year. The snow fell to extraordinary depth in the city and country. This morning it was six inches deep in the streets of London. Travel is almost wholly suspended. The omnibuses and cabs ceased running, and scarcely a vehicle of any description has been seen in the streets all day. In the provinces the snow fall was much heavier, and in the extreme north there are drifts several feet deep.

The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks have already been reported, and there has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Torquay and around the Sicily Islands.

The steamer Cis-Alpine went ashore during the night on Blackhead, and became a total loss. It is feared that all on board are lost.

The ship Sarah was wrecked on the Irish coast, near Balleygan, and fourteen of her crew drowned.

An accident occurred to-day on the London & Northwestern Railway at Stafford, by which several persons were killed.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The deposition of the engineer of the steamer Murillo has been taken before the British Consul at Cadiz. The statement coincides with the previous account of the disaster. Pending investigation the Master of the steamer and several of the crew have been arrested. They admit that they were in collision with a vessel, but deny that it was the Northfleet.

Thirteen lives were lost by the wreck of the steamer Cisalpine.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The journeymen house painters of this city have struck work. The strike is not general in the trade, but threatens to become so.

The *Vessische-Zeitung* of this city demonstrates that the Russian forces in Central Asia are strong enough to defy any attempt of the British to check their progress, and England is powerless. Russia is only waiting for a false step on the part of England.

CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The report that Sirdar Abdul Rahem had captured Fort Hessar at the instigation of the Russians, and was making other aggressive movements in Afghanistan, is contradicted.

The latest advices from Bokhara represent that city and surrounding country tranquil.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The *Official Journal* states that only eleven persons were arrested in the Montmartre Quarter on Wednesday night, and that all were released, with two or three exceptions, after a short detention.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—The Exhibition building has been completed. The Sultan of Turkey is expected to be present at the opening.

IRISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A business meeting of the Irish Literary Association was held yesterday afternoon at Judge Moore's office, corner of Madison and Union streets.

The President, J. J. Fitzgibbon, and the Secretary, W. C. McClure, made business reports, which were favorably received.

The Association unanimously resolved to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a ball and banquet at one of the principal hotels.

Committees were appointed to carry out the details of the celebration, and the Association adjourned to meet in the same place next Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

FARMERS' MEETING AT MORRIS, ILL.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A large and enthusiastic meeting of farmers was held to-day at the Court House at this place, to promote the objects proposed at the Bloomington Convention. A county organization was effected, with a Vice President in each town, whose duty it is to see that his town shall organize.

Although Grundy is one of the smallest counties in the State, having but twelve townships, it is estimated that over 4,000,000 bushels of corn alone was raised the past summer within this county. S.

A SAN FRANCISCO SELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see in the Chicago *Times* of Monday, the 20th inst., a letter from this city, giving an account of certain important alleged electrical discoveries. The whole thing is a sell, written by the author of the recent Pavy polar discoveries in the New York *World*. It is pretty clever, but has not an atom of truth. Judge Hastings, who is said to have made the discovery, knows as much about science as your "Horse" Eddy. Yours truly, H.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Aid Association will be held in Methodist Church Block to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The colored company did noble duty yesterday in extinguishing a fire at No. 364 Wabash avenue. The loss was small, and fully covered by insurance.

Members of the Chicago Christian dramatic class, and all desirous of joining, will meet for practice at the rooms, No. 205 West Madison street, at half past 7 o'clock this evening.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the Mansard roof of the new Sherman House, which occasioned a damage of about $200 before it could be extinguished. It caught from the "salamanders" used in drying the plaster.

The new Matteson House, situated on the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, will be opened for business to-day. It is one of the handsomest buildings in New Chicago, and will be conducted on first-class principles by Mr. Robert Hill.

The Gymnasium connected with the Chicago Christian Union at No. 205 West Madison street, will be thrown open to visitors this evening. There will be some professional gymnasts present who will give exhibitions of their skill, and some music is promised.

The story of the young Canadian which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday under the head of "A Mystery," is believed to be true. The woman was examined yesterday by a physician, who pronounced her affected with the delirium tremens. Her husband was despatched for last evening, through Mr. Skeed, Member of Parliament from Ottawa.

Bible readings will be given every afternoon this week in the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 2 o'clock. H. Morehouse will conduct the meeting to-day. The noon-day prayer meetings will be continued. These special meetings are a recognition of the unusual religious interest manifest at the noon prayer meetings, and in many of the churches of our city.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—In spite of the general anticipation, Judge Poland's Committee to-day was devoid of special interest. McComb, who was the principal witness examined, produced a letter from General Dodge, in which the latter announced the defeat of the Rate bill by a close contest, and then asked whether it did not pay to have friends in Congress. He also spoke in detail of a combination with Ames, in which the latter had triumphantly said: "Has Mr. Colfax's ruling paid the investment of stock?" Judge Poland announced that with the examination of two more witnesses the investigation would close. These are Oakes Ames, with his original memorandum book, and Vice President Colfax, whose defence will not commence until after Ames' return.

Although nearly all the witnesses before the Wilson Committee are troubled with ignorance and forgetfulness, the Committee are nevertheless making considerable progress in the investigation; but a leading feature of the inquiry, that in regard to the dishonest disbursement of $250,000 by Joe Stewart, and of $126,000 to other parties, is as much a concealment as it was the day the examination of witnesses began. The Committee, however, have established for a certainty that the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company were substantially the same; that the latter was so manipulated that millions of dollars reverted to the former; that they monopolized the entire construction and equipment of the road and shut out competition; that several millions of dollars have disappeared from the funds in a very mysterious manner, and is still unaccounted for; that the Company is substantially bankrupt and cannot pay its debts; that 200 or 300 miles of road, after being finished and accepted by the Government, was again placed under contract at a rate so much higher that the Credit Mobilier made three millions of profit; that the contracts of Hoxie, Davis, and others were mere pretences, their persons being put in as dummies by the Oakes Ames or Credit Mobilier contract; that Government officers levied and collected blackmail; that rival interests were bought off; that conflicting roads had immense sums of money lavished on them; that the immense Oakes Ames contract was for the benefit of Colfax, Brooks, Garfield, Patterson, Bingham, Wilson, Kelley, Jas. F. Wilson, and the other stockholders, or the Credit Mobilier; that the books of the Union Pacific Road and Credit Mobilier have been kept in such a manner as to cover up and conceal the improper actions from the public, and all this to the injury of the Government and the honest stockholders.

Mr. Snider, for two years General Ticket and Freight Agent, was the first witness to-day, and, save that he testified to paying Cornelius Wendell, at that time Government Director, $25,000 as blood money, his evidence was not important.

The Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad, John Duff, was put upon the stand for the first time. He is an old gentleman, of handsome appearance, his hair and full beard being of pure white; but as a witness he was of little account. How a man of his intelligence and apparent honesty could have been so long connected with the road with high official position, and be so ignorant of its business is exceedingly strange. He testified that he was not in the Credit Mobilier when the large dividend was declared, but he was shown records in which his name appears which reveals that he participated in the 40 and 60 per cent dividends with alacrity. Although he was of the Committee to audit the unaccountable expenditures covered by the $126,000 extra legal expenses he was not in the room when the subject was decided, and knew nothing about it, and never heard anything about it. The Committee was Scott, Dodge, Duff, and Wilson. The latter refused to act. The next was present, and so the only one who can show what the vouchers were upon which the money was paid are Tom Scott and General Dodge. The latter, it seems, is on his way here from Texas, and may arrive before the Committee ends its work, and may not. Dillon, one of the Directors, and also one of the wealthiest men in the Company, was the next witness. He also is an old, white-haired man, whose life, he said, had been spent in building railroads. He lacks the education and culture of the other rich men in the Company, but has much practical knowledge. He was examined as an expert, but was ignorant and forgetful on important points, and nothing new was obtained from him. Dr. Durant was again called, and he submitted to rather a severe cross-examination, with the composure and craftiness of a man having complete control of his mind and manners. He said, what should be first mentioned here, that he had never given any money or bonds to Thaddeus Stevens, nor had any to his knowledge ever been given Stevens. He, however, advised the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad to reconcile the differences between them and the Leavenworth & Pawnee Road, and this was done at rather smart cost, probably. As to witness' dealings, he absolutely knew nothing, yet he gave him, to be expended as Stewart pleased, nearly a million of dollars without voucher or receipt. "Stewart might have kept three-fourths of it for aught I know," said Durant. Durant was sick a good deal of the time, poor man. He made, however, one very important statement to this effect: He never paid for the influence of a member of Congress, although during that time a member approached him, this being in 1864, and offered to sell his vote. He also said that at one time four members came to him, representing themselves as a Committee controlling either twenty-four or forty votes, and wanted to negotiate them; but he refused to deal with them. He added grimly that his memory was bad as to names, sometimes, but not at others. He made this statement, yet not a single member of the Committee pressed for an answer. They did, however, press Stewart strongly, the other day, when it was suggested that some newspaper men were involved. A resolution has been passed by the Committee, and permission will be obtained of the House, to allow the Chairman to visit New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to take testimony on important points, which cannot be reached here.

CURRENCY BILL.

The House Banking and Currency Committee will report a bill next week which provides for increasing the currency five millions per annum for five years. It will be offered as a substitute for Representative Monroe's bill calling for an additional issue of $25,000,000.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Western River Commissioners had an interview with the President, to-day, relative to the improvements of the navigation of the Ohio River. On behalf of the delegates, Mr. Thurston made an elaborate statement of the objects for which the visit was made. The President assured the committee, in reply, that he was favorable to all measures which looked towards securing cheaper and better transportation from the West to the seaboard. He thought the agitation of the subject was eminently proper, and expressed the conviction that at no distant day Congress would be compelled to legislation in the interest of the Western producers.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is the public debt statement for Jan. 31:

Six per cent bonds	$1,341,448,700
Five per cent bonds	414,531,300
Total coin bonds	1,756,016,000
Lawful money debt	16,608,000
Matured debt	3,533,420
Legal tender notes	358,098,138
Certificates of deposit	28,935,000
Fractional currency	46,057,694
Coin certificates	24,246,500
Total without interest	457,337,332
Total debt	2,233,494,768
Total interest	27,448,866
Total gross debt	$2,260,943,639
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	62,342,602
Currency	7,007,454
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	28,935,000
Total in Treasury	$ 98,285,058
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,658,581
Increase during the month	$ 406,242
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	18,609,281
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, etc.	4,118,433
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,690,848

The reason for the increase of the public debt is stated at the Treasury Department to be on account of the payment during the past month of interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds, over the amount retained from the pay for services rendered, of $1,826,274. But for this, the debt would have been decreased $1,420,030.88.

There were also disbursed from the Treasury during January, in addition to the ordinary expenses, $1,240,000 to the Board of Public Works in this city, and $1,000,000 on account of the deficiencies in the postal revenue, making the total amount of the extraordinary expenditures during January $4,066,294.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter to the heads of Departments, inclosing a resolution of the House instructing the Secretary to inform the House what appropriations are necessary for the fiscal year for each Department to meet the expenses of postage on official business on account of the abolition of the franking privilege. The Secretary requests that he be furnished an estimate of the amount required by each Department on matter received, distinguishing between written and printed matter, giving, if possible, the data on which the estimate is based. It is proposed to ask an appropriation for postage on official matter for each Department, and such is requested to give all details on which the estimates are made.

NEW BANK.

The First National Bank, of Baraboo, Wis., with a capital of $50,000, is authorized to commence business.

LOUISIANA.

The Committee on Elections has summoned Belden, ex-Attorney General of Louisiana, who it is stated will make startling developments regarding Louisiana politics.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the sitting of Poland's Committee, to-day,

M'COMB

was recalled and said that since his former testimony he had found additional papers relating to the investigation. A number of letters between Ames and the witness were produced, but only one was put in evidence, as relevant. This was dated Dec. 17, 1868, and was from General G. M. Dodge, then Representative, to the witness. It contained a postscript, saying "We beat the rate resolution to-day 61 to 73—close vote." The witness received another letter from Ames in February, 1868, which he could not find. In it was the remark "Did not the stock transferred to Colfax pay?" He supposed Ames referred to some ruling by Colfax as Speaker; could not remember the exact language of the letter, or what was the ruling referred to. The witness said Durant's copy of the record of the Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad showed that Brooks acted as a member of that Committee on Jan. 22, 1868, two days before the big dividend was declared, and also as Inspector at the election March 9, 1868. He asked the Committee to call for these records to contradict the testimony of Brooks, that he did not qualify as a Director until March 23, 1868. The witness had no personal knowledge of any expenditure of money for any purpose in Washington. He was on the Committee to examine Durant's accounts for some four of five hundred thousand dollars' expenses. Upon reporting to Alley that Durant's accounts were all right, Alley replied that if they were right they must not let the people know it, as Durant must not be relieved from the odium cast upon him by those accounts.

By Alley—Witness did swear in Philadelphia that Alley refused to sign the report, and gave as his reason, that Durant was a dishonest man. He repeated that testimony now. Alley was the third man of the Committee, and refused to sign.

ALLISON RECALLED.

W. B. Allison, of Iowa, was recalled and examined by the Hon. Job Stevenson. The witness had been a stockholder in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad, but had sold his stock some time ago. Hooper, Ames, Speaker Blaine, and others were stockholders in the road. It was chartered by Iowa, not by Congress.

JOHN B. ALLEY.

Alley desired to reply to M'Comb.

Poland notified him that any reply must be short, as this was not the place to settle difficulties between M'Comb and Alley.

Alley then denied that he had made any statement to M'Comb in regard to Durant. He stated, also, that his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad at the time of Oakes Ames' contract was 1,100 shares. His interest in the Credit Mobilier was 290 shares.

C. H. CRANE,

was recalled, and testified as to being notified by M'Comb, while Dr. Durant was in Europe, that he (Crane) had better keep his own counsel, as Brooks had sold out to the other party.

COLFAX'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Poland, Chairman of the Committee, received a note from Judge Hale, counsel for Vice President Colfax, stating that he preferred not to appear before the Committee until Ames shall return. The Committee went into secret session, and, after three hours therein,

Adjourned to Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

SNYDER'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the sitting of the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee, this morning, Webster Snyder, the former General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified that he did not know many Government tricksters or Commissioners who were paid anything besides their mileage and expenses for services, except Cornelius Wendell, who is dead. Wendell wanted $25,000, and he was paid the same for going to Bryan, Wyoming Territory, in 1868. Wendell, however, did not pay much attention to the road when there.

Wendell didn't say he would make a favorable report. Some 60 or 80 miles of road were to be examined at that time. The witness paid the money on his own responsibility. In conversation with Dr. Durant, then Vice President, that gentleman declined to authorize the payment. A peculiar exigency, however, required the payment. Oliver Ames, President of the Road, wrote the witness, saying he did wrong in making the payment. The witness knew not why he was removed. It was never intimated he was removed for paying Wendell. The money was charged to the account of contingencies of construction. He gave security for payment of money also on his own account. Wendell gave no reason for demanding the money; he wanted it as "blood." The witness felt justified in paying the money, owing to the peculiar exigencies at that time,—he being 800 or 900 miles west of the Missouri River. He looked upon Wendell as exacting "blackmail." The road was first-class then. F. P. Blair and General Buford, the other two Commissioners, showed no reluctance to discharge their duty. The Board of Directors of the Company tacitly acquiesced in the payment.

CHARLES C. VAN SANDT,

Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, testified that he had no definite knowledge of the payment of money to procure legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad. In the suits by Poland, J. Hazard, and others, in the Rhode Island courts, against Durant to recover certain moneys, the witness was Durant's lawyer, and was also retained by the Union Pacific Company and Credit Mobilier. It was then conceded by the opposing parties that Durant's accounts were settled. The suits were still pending. It was charged that Durant spent the money of the suspense account of the Union Pacific and never properly accounted for it. It was not alleged that he spent the money for corrupt purposes.

JOHN DUFF

testified in March, 1871, he was appointed on the Committee of the Company to settle the account of $126,000 for special legal expenses, but declined to serve because he knew nothing about them. He came to Washington at the instance of Oliver Ames, President of the Company, at the time of Secretary Boutwell's action respecting the withholding of certain moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad. He met in Washington, Rollins, General Dodge, Bushnell, Tom Scott and others, who said that the legislation on the subject would be right. He did not pay a dollar to any party in Washington, and paid his own board bills while there. The witness could give no information as to the objects for which the sums in the suspense account were paid out. He had no knowledge of lawyers being employed here. Oliver Ames and John J. Cisco were appointed a Committee to examine and settle the suspense account. The Company were to charge such payments to the construction account. The witness testified at length touching the action of the Credit Mobilier in buying Union Pacific bonds, &c; also the relation of the Oakes Ames contract.

SIDNEY DILLON

testified that the present property of the Credit Mobilier consisted of lands at Council Bluffs and Columbus, worth about $155,000, and a note of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $2,000,000. As the note had never been protested, he presumed it might be considered good. The reason why he did not try to collect the money was that it might embarrass the Company. A portion of the land will be required by the Company. The remaining portion of it would thus be doubled in value. He became President of the Credit Mobilier in May, 1871. Since the Oakes Ames contract no business has been transacted by the Credit Mobilier, except settling up its affairs. The Credit Mobilier owns between 1,500 and 2,000 shares of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock. The witness was not in Washington pending the Legislatures of 1864 and 1871. He knew nothing about the suspense account, nor about the $126,000 for special legal expenses; did not know of any money having been paid by the Pacific Railroad Company to any member of Congress or any officer of the Government, either directly or indirectly. As to how the 138 miles of road already completed was embraced in the Oakes Ames contract. The witness said if it had not been put into the contract part built by the Credit Mobilier it would have been increased to that amount, the 138 miles having been included as a part of the contract. He further explained the subject, and said he was one of the seven Trustees to whom the contract was resigned by Ames. No Government Director had ever been a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, nor had any stock ever been so transfered.

THOMAS C. DURANT

was recalled, and said that in 1864 he made arrangements with Jas. B. Stewart to settle the difficulties with outside parties concerned in the Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad. He stated as the limit beyond which he could not go, as between $400,000 and $500,000. There was no trouble with Congress, but among persons, some of whom desired the terminus to be St. Louis, others several other points. Durant paid Stewart certain bonds after the legislation of Congress that year, but took no memorandum. No money that he had ever heard of was spent among Congressmen. No bond of the Union Pacific Railroad Company passed to Stewart. They in part were of the Pacific Railroad Eastern Division. The witness said he never had any official business with Thaddeus Stevens.

Adjourned till Monday at 10 a. m.

REFUSED A DISSOLUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—In the Common Pleas, Judge Allison refused the prayer of a petition of the Credit Mobilier for a dissolution, which was asked for on the ground that since July, 1868, the corporation has transacted no business. The Judge says Congress is now investigating as to the claims of the Government against the corporation, and, therefore, the Court should not do anything to prejudice the rights of the creditors of the concern.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the sitting of the Senate Committee on Elections to-day to investigate the alleged bribery in the matter of the election of Caldwell, Senator from Kansas.

A. COMSTOCK

testified that, in January or February, 1871, he was bookkeeper in Scott's bank, Leavenworth. Caldwell and Len Smith had accounts there; do not recollect that Morris did; do not recollect the check on the Kansas Pacific or any other railroad drawn by Morris about that time. One morning Martin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Missouri River and Atchison & Topeka Railroads, drew a check by Caldwell on Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia for $10,000; said he would have to go to Topeka on an early train; thinks this was just before the Senatorial election; recollects about that time a check drawn by Len Smith, indorsed first by Anderson, then by Carney, finally by the bank; do not recollect other checks by the parties mentioned about that time. The entries in Scott's ledger were not in the witness' handwriting.

Judge Crosier submitted that the [illegible]itness could tell no more about the book th[illegible]own pages showed.

Mr. Morton read the followi[illegible]s of checks or drafts cashed on Cald[illegible]nt:

Jan. 9, $3,591.17; Jan. 11, $[illegible]; Jan. 13, $7,182.56; Jan. 19, $2,000; Jan. 20, $[illegible],000; Jan. 27, $5,000; Jan. 28, $1,000.

The witness had no recollection of the draft for $5,000 drawn by Carney on Len Smith, discounted at or collected through the bank.

Mr. Morton read certain entries of deposits by Caldwell, which the witness could not explain. He then turned to Len Smith's account and read the following charges against him: Jan. 23, $7,000; Jan. 24, $200; Jan. 30, $500; Feb. 6, $414.41; Feb. 11, $3,000.

The books of the First National Bank of Leavenworth were examined while Comstock was searching for Caldwell's account.

Clarke said he had been cross-examined concerning the conversation with Cree, editor of the Lawrence *Standard*, for the purpose of showing that the demanding the present investigation were the results of a conspiracy between Cree and himself.

JUDGE CROSIER,

Cashier of the First National Bank, testified that Caldwell had an account on the 9th of January, 1871, and has since; it was a deposit of $10,000 as a trust fund, and has remained about as deposited; that is the only account he has.

COMSTOCK

was examined by Crosier, and said he did not recollect paying the check for $10,000 on Caldwell's account; did not say to Major Hopkins or any one else that he did not know anything of Caldwell's account, except what the books show; had no conversation with Clark at St. Louis about these accounts within a month; made a memorandum of the books necessary to show Caldwell's transactions with the bank, at Clark's request. The memorandum was furnished after the witness came to Washington. He furnished a similar list to Carney at St. Louis, the day Carney left for Washington.

MAJOR HOPKINS

testified that Comstock told him substantially that he knew nothing of the account except what is shown by the books.

MR. M'DOWELL

testified that in a conversation with Carney, the day of the second ballot, Carney said if Caldwell had as small a vote as before, it was evident he could not be elected; his friends were determined that he should again become a candidate, and he meant to do so. He asked witness' advice. Witness advised him not to, on the ground that it would be bad faith, and that he could not be elected; knew that Carney had agreed to withdraw, but did not know anything of the $15,000; had heard nothing of it at that time.

COMSTOCK

was recalled, and produced the books of the First National Bank, showing there on Jan. 17 a debit of $580, and on the 25th one of $200. These were not unusual amounts for Smith to draw. Both Smith and Caldwell had large accounts at the bank.

LEN T. SMITH

was examined by Crosier to contradict Carney's evidence. The witness never said he had agreed, and never had agreed to pay $5,000, $500, or any other amount, to any Legislator for his vote; did not say that the price of votes was about $1,000, or anything like it; never said he was bound to carry the election if it cost him $150,000. The only check he ever asked Jacob Smith to cash was one for $150; thinks he did speak to him about cashing a check for $2,000, but it was said in the presence of others; that it was a mere joke; denied individually Carney's statements that he had offered to bribe certain members named.

Judge Crosier produced the check for $7,000, which the witness said he drew at the Tefft House, in Topeka, on the 19th of January.

The check was shown to Comstock, who said it was cashed on the 23d of January.

Crosier called attention to the fact that Carney's indorsement was not written with the same ink as the face of the check, to disprove Carney's statement that the check was drawn on the 22d or 23d; that he indorsed it as soon as it was handed him by Smith.

The witness did not have a conversation with Caldwell in Carney's presence, in which the former said the election had already involved him an expense of $40,000; that he must go on and spend money freely to carry the election; did not say that he would share expenses with him if not elected.

Morton said it was not obvious that Carney's indorsement on the seven-thousand dollar check was in different ink.

Smith said Anderson was not present when the check was drawn.

JAMES F. LEGATE

was examined by Crosier, who asked that the testimony of Sprigg, given before the Investigating Committee at Topeka, be produced, for the reason that he testified to certain things here that he did not mention there. Legate testified that there never was a party caucus on the Senatorial election. Anthony came to Topeka terribly opposed to Caldwell; came to him with instructions not to vote for Caldwell, purporting to be resolutions adopted by the citizens of the ward, which he (Legate) represented. The next day, witness learned that they were adopted by three men, who met in a liquor saloon outside of the ward; Anthony admitted it; Anthony said he would go back and get up a meeting; came back next night, and said Caldwell's men had taken possession of the meeting; said to witness, if Caldwell is elected, the six years to come are a blank to me; "if Caldwell is going to be elected, I am going to get some money out of him;" he asked me to help him; refused, and said if he wanted any money he must get it himself. He left my room and went in the direction of Caldwell's room; when he returned he spoke of Caldwell in very disrespectful language; think he said he was "a niggardly whelp;" that he could not get a dollar out of him; asked him if he had asked for money; he said he had; don't think he mentioned any amount.

Judge Crosier submitted an affidavit by Senator Pomeroy, stating that, soon after Caldwell's election, both Clarke and Carney said to him here, in substance, that they used their influence to elect Caldwell. Clarke said that he was surprised that he was not advised that an affidavit was to be introduced. He was willing to admit that Pomeroy meant to state the facts, but he had fallen into an error concerning the language he (Clarke) used.

The Committee then went into a consultation, with closed doors. In a few minutes the doors were reopened, and the investigation was adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the remaining witnesses will be examined, and Caldwell will make his statement, after which the case will positively be closed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE.

After some preliminary business of no public importance, bills on private land claims were considered.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed were the following: To secure a more efficient administration of Indian affairs; appropriating, out of the Japanese indemnity fund, $125,000 for distribution among the officers and crew of the Wyoming and "Takiangon," as bounty for the destruction of the piratical vessels at Simoneseki, Japan.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House, at 3, went into Committee on the private calendar. A long discussion took place on the bill for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in Montana in 1867, according to the examination of the report of the Inspector, General James A. Hardie. The Committee reported the bill, but no action was taken by the House.

The bill for the relief of certain contractors for construction of vessels was rejected.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Sub-Committee of the Select Committee on the Condition of the Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier were authorized to take testimony in Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

At 5:25 p. m. the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Tweed's Jury—What the Boss Says of His Trial—Negro Sympathy for the Cuban Slaves—The Rothschilds and the Late Presidential Election—The Stokes Case—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—It is generally admitted that the Tweed jury was one from which no verdict of conviction was possible. At least three jurors are charged with selling out to Tweed. One has been an occupant of Blackwell's Island, two others are said to be convicts, and other again either have no visible means of support, or such means only as are not creditable. It would seem as if the panel had been purposely made up by the Commissioner of Jurors to secure the release of the Boss Thief. The prosecution say they could not overcome the corrupt machinery of a Sheriff's office filled with Tweed's beneficiaries, nor secure justice under a Jury law framed by the Tammany Ring for its own protection. The oath of secrecy taken by the jury, as soon as it was locked up to deliberate on a verdict, indicated its rottenness.

Boss Tweed was interviewed after the trial, and thus gave vent to his virtuous reflections:

Tweed—Yes, it has been a wearying business. I'm getting tired out of it. It's only a political trial. There's nothing else in it. I know they will never get a jury to convict me. What they say is, that they stood eleven for acquittal and two for conviction.

Reporter—Eleven and two, that is thirteen. Why, there were only twelve jurymen. How's that?

Tweed—Why, there was one juryman and a Judge.

Reporter—The trial has not taken away your habit of joking, I see.

Tweed—I think Judge Davis is a very clever lawyer, a very thorough one, but I think he was Judge, counsel, witness, and jury, and all, in this case.

Reporter—Did you expect a disagreement?

Tweed—No, I expected an acquittal. There is no evidence that they can believe to convict. What it is all done for is to harass and persecute me. When they issued a bench warrant they arrested me. They knew they could find me whenever they wanted me. About the middle of the trial I had information from quite a responsible man that one of the jury was in the power of the prosecution. He has several United States indictments hanging over him for using counterfeit tobacco stamps. I knew he would be against me, so I was not surprised at the disagreement.

Reporter—They intend to bring on a new trial at once, I suppose?

Tweed—So they say. Well, Peckham has got nothing else to do. Nobody ever heard of him till he got started in this reform business. His father supplied him with brains, I am told.

Reporter—You are afraid of the next trial?

Tweed—Not a bit. It is only a waste of time, that's all. I have got twenty more years to live yet. I'm only 50 years of age. Time works wonders, they say, and it will work a change in this. Guess I shall live it all down.

The above serves to show that Tweed considers he has been practically acquitted. It is nearly certain he will be tried again early in the spring.

Two prominent colored citizens of New York, Mr. Scathon and Rev. Dr. Garnet, leave next Monday for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the principal Southern cities down as far as New Orleans, for the purpose of holding Cuban anti-slavery meetings, and obtaining signatures to an address to the President. It is also probable they will wait on the President to urge the claims of liberty to the Cuban slaves.

In a paper on Federalism, read before the Liberal Club last night by Mr. Delmar, the following remarkable passage made some sensation: "The people have tacitly committed their entire interests and fortunes to the keeping of two political parties, whose leaders and managers, instead of Congress, as was intended, sway their destinies. It is charged that, knowing this, the Rothschilds, through their American agent, obtained control of one of these parties in the general election of 1868, and threw it into confusion by abandoning its Presidential candidate on the eve of election, so as to afford victory to its opponent, whose financial views more nearly accorded with the interests of that great house."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Judge Davis, this morning, refused to grant the motion for the immediate re-trial of Tweed. There was a legal doubt about continuing the term. The regular term will commence on Monday, and the case could be brought on by giving the usual notice.

The counsel in the Stokes murder case, in the event of their failure to obtain an order for a new trial from Judge Boardman, will apply for a stay of proceedings, and thereby secure a review of the case by a full bench of the Supreme Court, and on a failure they will go to the Court of Appeals.

Among them were numerous affidavits alleging irregularities and openly-expressed hostility to the prisoner by jurors. One special affidavit is by Mary Bean, stating that on the day of the murder, on going past the Grand Central Hotel, she saw Fisk, whom she knew while a domestic at Long Branch, go inside the private entrance, and instantly back out, pull out a pistol, and reenter. As she passed the hotel she heard the pistol shots. She was about to marry at this time, and her friends fearing she would be locked up as a witness, dissuaded her from telling what she saw. She gives numerous references to respectable parties. The motion will be decided on Monday.

It is stated that the authorities around the City Hall are about petitioning Governor Dix for a pardon for Foster.

George A. Everett, charged by Fannie C. Shotwell with having abstracted $50,000 worth of bonds from her in connection with Frank A. Brooks, arrived here last night in custody of detectives from Chicago. He offered bail this evening for trial.

Peter Cutler was arrested here to-day, charged with being concerned in the bank robbery at Waterford, near Troy, a short time since.

In the Oyer and Terminer Court to-day, Judge Boardman heard counsel in the matter of the bill of exceptions in the case of Stokes. The Judge decided to exclude from the bill the allegations in reference to Stokes' having been absent from the Court while part of the testimony was being taken; also, that the Judge was at one time off the bench, but allowed them to be brought in by affidavit on the motion for a new trial. The Judge then signed the bill. The motion for a new trial was then commenced and the papers in the case read.

Residents of Staten Island are remonstrating to the Legislature against the establishment of quarantine hospitals in their midst.

The Cuban Anti-Slavery Committee here, of which S. R. Scottron is Chairman, and Rev. H. H. Garnet Secretary, have issued an address to the President and the people of the United States, asking for their support in the movement for the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The gentlemen mentioned will visit the principal cities for the purpose of holding Cuban anti-slavery meetings and to personally urge attention to the matter upon the President.

Conkling, the defaulting Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, is to return from Montreal, upon condition that he be guaranteed immunity, and testify concerning the misappropriation of the bank moneys, in the suit against President Van Name.

All About a Woman.

VIRGINIA, Nevada, Feb. 1.—A lot of Chinamen at Carson, fought with knives and pistols, to-day, on account of a woman. Three were killed and a number wounded.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Convention on Direct Trade and Emigration, to which delegates from the cities of the Southwest are invited, will be held at Augusta, Ga., on the 12th inst., not 2d.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO POLICE IMBROGLIO.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1.—The members outside of Cook County take deep interest in the police imbroglio, and are prepared to "Save Chicago," as one of them expressed it. The Cook County delegation will not control the matter by any means, and on Monday morning action will be taken independent of them. A resolution will be introduced instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill to abolish the Board. Letters are being read by members from prominent citizens of Chicago urging prompt action. Mr. Armstrong received a letter from Hon. W. H. King, and Mr. Ray, of McLean, one from Field & Leiter, containing the following extract: "Mayor Medill has our fullest sympathies in the contest now going on between law and order, represented by him, and the worst element of the community, represented by some of the members of the Police Commission. The passage of a bill abolishing the Police Board would give us and a large part of the people of this city great satisfaction." These gentlemen will gladly respond to the appeals. The country members will not be influenced by those from Cook County in favor of the Board, who, they think, are simply acting from motives of gratitude to the police influence, which in some cases nominated and elected them.

THE COOK COUNTY MEMBERS.

A day or two since the Cook County delegation were in favor of abolishing the Police Board, but "the boys" have been sending letters and telegrams requesting the gentlemen whom they nominated to obey their behests, whether right or wrong. Such was the communication of Mr. Matson, the Police Clerk, to *his* member, Mr. Oleson. The latter is a very nice young man but it was indiscreet in him to reveal the source of his inspiration. Whatever he does in the future will be set down to the credit of Mr. Matson, and Mr. Oleson will be simply "Matson's boy." How many others are under the thumb of city officials or city politicians it is impossible to say. There are undoubtedly members sincere in their belief that the Board should be sustained. Others are not, and it is sad to know that all the Representatives of the people do not act upon their honest convictions but are swayed by political considerations. Mr. Bradwell, the leader of the Republicans, believes the Board should be abolished, and will undoubtedly lead the party in the matter, in order to save its credit. Some Republicans will not follow him, and not a few Cook County Democrats will back up the Board. There is a feeling of jealousy on the part of some members, because of the assumption of leadership by Mr. Bradwell, and it would not be surprising if an effort should be made to depose him, symptoms of insubordination having already appeared. The members outside of Cook County hoped that the gentlemen representing that county would be able to agree upon some solution of the problem. In that case they would willingly have voted for whatever proposition was presented to them. Now they are free, and, as the delegation is divided, they will judge the case upon its merits, with a strong sentiment in favor of sustaining law and order.

CORRECTION.

Mr. Condon, referred to in the report of the meeting of the Chicago members at Springfield, on Friday night, as being opposed to the Mayor's bill, was not present at such meeting. He is well known, and has firmly expressed himself in favor of the Mayor's bill and his action in the present crisis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COPYING THE JOURNALS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1.—The copying of the journals and laws for printer's copy and permanent preservation in the State Department is regulated by law, the Secretary of State being allowed not exceeding 8 cents per 100 words for the supervision of the work. There was an aggregate of 4,106 pages of Senate and House journals of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, each page averaging 600 words, making a total of 2,463,600 words, which had to be copied twice at 8 cents per 100. That would amount to $3,941.76. Then there were 800 pages of laws, or 480,000 words copied once, which, at 8 cents per hundred, amounts to $384, making a total of $4,325.76 as the outside figure allowed by law. It seems that ex-Secretary of State Rummel has already drawn from the Treasury the sum of $17,230.64 for this work of copying, and that there is another bill of $8,000 in the Auditor's office awaiting action. It is claimed that there is a mistake in the counting, and it will probably be made the subject of Legislative investigation. There is a curious discrepancy somewhere.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Mr. Conkling, owner of the finest residence in this city, has proposed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Institutions to sell it to the State for an Executive mansion. He asks $50,000, the cost four years ago being $60,000. This revives the proposition to convert the present mansion into an Inebriate Asylum.

THE LATE MR BUSHNELL.

The morning was occupied in eulogies upon the character of Mr. Bushnell, who, in an intercourse of short duration, had won the esteem and affection of the General Assembly. In the House, his colleague, Mr. Moore, spoke briefly and well of his virtues, and was followed somewhat in the same strain by Mr. Lane, of Hancock, and Mr. Oberly. Mr. Hay, who had known him thirty years, dwelt upon his ability in his profession, his study and research, and, above all, the high moral worth of the man. He was an irreparable loss to the General Assembly, and his place could not be filled. Mr. Armstrong, of Grundy, paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Ballow, who was a colleague of the deceased, returned the thanks of his constituents to the Speaker and the House for the esteem in which they held their departed friend. Mr. Rogers, of McLean, followed, and, on motion of Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, the members of the House will wear crape for thirty days. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Moore expressive of the feelings of the House, and appointing a Committee of twenty-five to attend the funeral of the deceased, which will occur at 2 p. m. on Monday. The resolutions were adopted unanimously and in silence by a rising vote, and the House adjourned. Mr. Ray will have to take Mr. Bushnell's place at the head of the Judiciary.

In the Senate, Mr. Burns, the Senator from Quincy, delivered a eulogy, conceived with excellent taste, and delivered with exceeding feeling. He had been the life-long friend of the deceased, and knew whereof he spoke. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a Committee of ten appointed to attend the funeral. "Death loves a shining mark," and has taken away probably the ablest and most useful member of either House. His death has cast a gloom over the General Assembly.

TRAMWAYS.

Mr. Mann, of Kane, has introduced a bill that is familiar to old members. It relates to laying tram and wheel ways on streets and roads, according to the patent of Mr. Eastman, of Elgin. It is a copy of the bill which passed the Senate a year ago and was killed in the House. It will scarcely be more successful this year.

PERSONAL.

It is stated that General Thomas Osborne is a candidate for Warden of the Penitentiary, and that the Grand Army of the Republic will be summoned into active service to get him the place.

The politicians, in speculating upon the future, assert that the Hon. C. B. Farwell will retire or be retired from political life at the end of his second term in Congress, and that he and Mr. Hesing and Mr. Rehm have determined that the Hon. John Rountree shall be run on the Republican ticket as his successor. This is counting political eggs a long time before the period of incubation should begin. It is said that in this connection Mr. Rehm would like to be Superintendent of Police, and that the present trouble bears remotely upon the programme.

The Hon. O. H. Miner, ex-State Auditor, is recovering from an illness that was nearly unto death.

TAKING IT BACK.

The Hon. John F. Scanlan, in his remark about "supreme contempt" in the printing in foreign language debate, did not desire to cast reflections upon foreign lingos, but upon the precedents set by English Parliaments 300 years ago. This correction is made at his earnest solicitation.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1.

PETITIONS.

By Senator SHEPARD—From citizens of Rock Island, asking additional Supervisors; also from citizens of Moline, petition of same tenor. Referred to Committee on Counties and Township Organization.

The PRESIDENT presented resolutions of the Chicago Board of Trade in regard to police difficulties. Referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

Senator BURNS, of Adams, announced the decease of Hon. N. Bushnell, member of the House of Representatives, and, after eulogistic remarks, offered resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Senate has heard, with profound regret, of the death of the Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, a member of the House of Representatives; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly has lost one of its ablest members, the State a citizen fitted to grace the highest positions in its gift, and we a wise and discreet counsellor and colleague, the superiority of whose talents and intellectual culture, and whose sterling integrity and exalted purity of character, we had learned in a short time to prize and appreciate.

Resolved, That we mourn deeply his untimely death, occurring so soon after he had been persuaded for the first time in his life to enter the public service.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family in their affliction, and trust they may receive from the God of the widow and the fatherless strength to bear the bitterness of their great calamity.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint ten members to attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to transmit to the family of deceased a copy of this preamble and resolutions, which shall be spread upon the journal of the Senate.

Resolved, That, in further respect to his memory, the Senate do now adjourn.

Senator BURNS said:

Mr. President:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, who died at his home in Quincy, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A week ago yesterday Mr. Bushnell and I left this city for our home. He had been in poor health for several days before, but neither of us had any foreboding of the sad event so near in the future. He was taken sick immediately after reaching home, and, though surrounded by all the kindness and care which love and affection could prompt, he never rose from his sick couch, but passed away to that better land where there is no more sorrow and care, and where, 'tis said, "all tears shall be wiped from our eyes." The disease which produced his death was of a nature to cause him extreme physical pain, which he bore with the fortitude of a man and the patient resignation of a Christian. I am not qualified to pronounce his eulogy, even if my head were not bowed down with grief. It would take a more eloquent tongue than mine to do justice to the greatness and, at the same time, to the gentleness of his character. He was a noble man, an honest man,—"the noblest work of God." His ability I need hardly dwell upon; his praise had come here before him, and thousands who had never known him, knew of him.

As a lawyer he had few, if any, equals in the profession. He was a profound student of the law, and one of its most able and accomplished expounders. His was no ordinary mind. The range of his mental vision was not bound by his profession, for he had travelled other and wider fields of thought, and was deeply versed in science and literature. His intellect was cultivated in a high degree, and his memory charged with a fund of information rarely to be found within the compass of a single mind. He practised law for thirty-five years in the City of Quincy, where he was known and loved by the entire community, by the poor as well as the rich. He was generous and kind. There was no duplicity or deception in his composition. His word was never doubted; he was above reproach. He has "left footprints on the sands of time;" his example will shine brightly in the future, and those who follow in his footsteps cannot be far from the right way. Personally he was my friend, my adviser, in whom I trusted. I feel his loss more keenly than words can express. But our loss is his gain, and while we drop tears of sorrow on his grave, as a tribute to his memory, let us ever bear in mind that we, too, are travelling toward the tomb, and sooner or later—we know not how soon—we must enter "the silent halls of death."

Mr. President, I submit the preamble and resolution for the action of the Senate.

The resolutions were amended by adding that a Committee of ten, on the part of the Senate, be appointed to attend the funeral.

The resolutions were adopted, and Senators Sanford, Burns, Hampton, Glenn, Casey, Ferrell, Gundlach, Steele, Starne, and Reynolds were so appointed.

The Senate, at 10:25, took an hour's recess, and upon reassembling adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. SWAN entered a motion to reconsider the vote adopting the majority report of the Judiciary Committee relative to the publication of documents in foreign languages.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the bill amending the law relating to the appointment of Notaries Public.

Mr. MOORE (Adams) announced the decease of Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell, of Adams County, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in a few remarks, confessing his inability to do justice to the memory of the deceased. He submitted, in conclusion, resolutions of sympathy and respect, and providing for the appointment of a Committee of twenty-five to attend the funeral at Quincy.

The resolutions were supported by Mr. LANE (Hancock) in remarks of an eminently eloquent character.

Mr. LIETZE also supported the resolutions in remarks of feeling and evident emotion.

Mr. OBERLY alluded to the deceased in terms of eulogy, followed by Messrs. HAY, ARMSTRONG (Grundy), BALLOW, and ROGERS.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The following Committee was appointed: Moore (Adams), Ballow, Hay, Armstrong (Grundy), Rountree, Casey, Sheridan, Carpenter, Branson, Dunham, Golden, Hildrup, Hill (St. Clair), Hart, Lane (Hancock), Lietze, Shaw, Thomas, Oberly, Sherman, Warner, Inscore, Connolly, Massie.

Adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 1.—In the Senate, to-day, the House amendment to Title 26 of Prisons and Penitentiaries was concurred in.

The Senate then considered Title 20, of Procedures in Particular Cases, as reported from the Judiciary Committee, and, after considering the same, making no material changes, further consideration was postponed until Monday.

The House bill Title 13, in relation to the rights of property, reported from the Judiciary with amendments, was then considered. The substitute adopted by the House for Section 1, Chapter 4 of the transfer of personal property, as reported by the Commissioners, was stricken out, and the original section reinstated.

Section 14, Chapter 5, of Vendors' lien, was stricken out, and the original section retained as reported by the Committee.

Senator Campbell moved to strike out of Chapter 4 all the sections relating to the keeping by County Auditors of a transfer book. Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 16, the President giving the casting vote.

Section 15 was amended by striking out County Auditor as an officer to take acknowledgement of deeds.

Senator West moved an amendment of Section 1, Chapter 8, limiting the value of homesteads exempt from judicial sale to $5,000. Lost. Further consideration of the bill was postponed to Monday.

On motion, Senator Claussen was unanimously requested to resume his position on the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of Title 29, compensation of officers. Section 15, Chapter 3, was amended, reducing the mileage of physicians examining insane persons from 10 to 5 cents per mile; also allowing mileage to Commissioners of the Insane, in addition to their per diem.

Section 23 was amended so as to reduce the compensation for publishing the delinquent tax list from 20 to 10 cents for each description.

Section 24 was amended so as to allow arbitrators to be paid more than $2 per day when parties agree to the same; also that eight hours shall be considered a day's work.

Section 1 was amended, requiring jurors' fees before Justices to be taxed as part of the costs.

The Committee rose and reported progress. The amendments made in Committee were adopted, and the bill passed.

Title 74, relating to criminal procedure, was considered in Committee of the Whole. Chapter 13, relating to grand juries, was amended so as to abolish the right of the defendant to challenge the panel, and secure to the State the right to challenge an individual juror.

A few other amendments were made, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

The Conference Committee on the disagreement relative to the bill making appropriations for postage, reported in favor of agreeing to the Senate amendment. The House refused to agree to report.

Adjourned to Monday morning.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1.—The Senate was not in session to-day, and in the Assembly there was no quorum to pass appropriation bills. In the Assembly several local petitions and remonstrances were presented; also petitions from St. Croix County for conferring the land grant on the North Wisconsin Railway Company.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the conditions of the contract of the Supreme Court Reports publishers, in regard to the price at which they should be furnished citizens of this State, had been complied with; also that no more business shall be received after the 5th of February, except bills referred to some Committee on or before that day; also, giving the use of the Assembly Chamber to the Railroad Committee on Wednesday to hear arguments on the disposition of the land grant.

The resolution for a Constitutional Convention was postponed to Tuesday, and that for printing Hon. C. D. Robinson's address before the State Historical Society was referred to the Printing Committee.

Bills were introduced to authorize incorporated villages to lay out, change, and open streets, alleys, and public squares therein; to amend Chapter 93, General Laws of 1871, relative to interest, so that only the excess over lawful rate shall be forfeited in case of usury; fixing salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court at $6,000.

Senate bills were concurred in providing that hereafter all the laws shall be published together, and 10,000 copies of the volume printed. Also regulating the publication of the laws in the State paper. Amending the Chapter 146 R. S., so as to provide for giving notice in case of unknown defendants in actions in relation to real estate, or to quiet title thereto.

Assembly bills passed to prohibit seining in bayous, backwaters, and sloughs. To amend Chapter 101 Revised Statutes. To facilitate the settlement of estates of deceased persons, where there is no property except the homestead, and that exempt from seizure for debt.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 1.—In the House a resolution was offered instructing the Ohio Senators to use their influence to procure the passage of a law to reduce the duties on railroad iron to $2 per ton. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. A bill was introduced prescribing uniform rates of compensation for Probate Judges, and to reduce the time of advertising notice of sales from six to two weeks.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced to repeal the law which taxes gross receipts of foreign insurance companies, and to provide for taxing their annual gross receipts; to authorize persons connected with banks to act as notaries public, except in cases where the bank such person is connected with is directly interested in transactions.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1.—The House bill confirming certain acts done under the so-called Chapter of Digest, passed. It now goes to the Governor.

A bill passed the House ceding jurisdiction to the United States of a certain block of ground selected as a site for a Post Office and Court House.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Feb. 1.—A bill passed the Legislature, and received the Governor's approval, repealing the law requiring a deposit of $50,000 from foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, and the deposits will be returned to the companies.

DES MOINES.

The Iowa State Grange Convention—Fifth Day's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 1.—The Iowa State Grange adjourned *sine die* at 10 o'clock to-night. The first business this morning was the passage of an amendment to the Constitution, largely reducing all fees of charter and membership. It was stoutly opposed by those who wanted to have the handling of the funds, and understand the profits therefrom. Good old farm economy carried the day, after a fierce battle. The Committee appointed to investigate the financial condition of the State and National Societies made a report fully showing that the investigation had been thorough and searching. The facts and allegations reported were not denied, but the Grange decided it would be impolitic to have the report made public. The Committee, also, recommended calling a meeting of the National Convention of Patrons immediately for a general organization of the Society; also, that Kelly, the National Secretary, be required to give a $50,000 bond.

A committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to investigate the alleged corruption in the financial management of the National Grange, and to open correspondence with other State Granges, looking to a reorganization of the National Society.

A memorial was adopted asking the Legislature to regulate railroad tariffs. Resolutions were passed appointing a Grange agent for each railroad in the State; organizing the entire Grange of Iowa into a company for the reduction of express rates; providing for printing the code of the order in foreign languages. Des Moines was selected as the place for holding the next State Grange.

In the evening the new officers of the Grange were installed.

A Committee of nine, appointed to investigate the financial condition of the State and National Granges, appointed a Sub-Committee of three—Tracy, of Grundy, Walker, of Polk, and Hart, of Henry. This Committee, as appointed, is a triumph for the investigators and reformers. The sub-Committee will probably visit Washington. This ended the business, and the Grange adjourned *sine die*.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Points—Four Persons Burned to Death.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 1.—Gould & Sons woollen factory, at Northfield, was burned last evening. The loss is about $100,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A fire this morning in the five-story building of Wood Bros., 740 Broadway, damaged the property of Nicol, Cololisha & Co., upholsterers, over $200,000, and of the other occupants in various sums, amounting to $20,000. Woods Bros. lose $75,000. Insured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 1.—A fire destroyed the house of Alexander Cairns at New Jefferson, Iowa, last night. The bodies of Alexander Cairns, Henry Cairns, and two little children were found burned to a crisp. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $2,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Feb. 1.—A fire last night, seven miles northwest of Jefferson, Green County, destroyed the house of Henry Carnes. Four persons were burned to death in the house. The victims were Alex. Carnes, Henry Carnes, and his two children, aged 5 and 7 years. The fire occurred about midnight, and is supposed to have caught from a spark from the chimney. The neighbors were awakened by the light of the burning house, but they reached the scene too late for assistance. The bodies were taken out of the ruins to-day, burnt and charred beyond recognition. The Carnes brothers were excellent and hard-working farmers.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The fire to-day in the Central Block of the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, destroyed the entire block. Total loss, $250,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The Stark knitting mill, occupied by Scott & Stewart, Cohoes, was burned to-day. Loss, $40,000. Several lady operatives were badly burned.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 1.—A fire this forenoon destroyed the dwelling of Leo McDaniel, situated on Bluff street. The loss is between $1,500 and $2,000; insurance, $1,000, in the London & Liverpool & Globe. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The prediction of the Signal Service "probabilities" yesterday of "clear and cold weather" in the Northwest was verified so far as Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, are concerned. At Omaha, for example, the thermometer indicated 9 below zero early this morning, and at Cheyenne 1 above. We have no reports this morning from north or west of Milwaukee; at the latter place the mercury indicated 3 above zero—the same at Grand Haven, Michigan—and 3 below at Alpena. At Davenport, Iowa, [illegible] above; Chicago, 13 above; Keokuk, [illegible] above; Indianapolis, 8 above; Detroit, 6 above; Buffalo, 13 above; Pittsburgh, 9 above; Toronto, 9 above; Burlington, Vt., 3 above; Montreal, 1 above; Quebec, 6 below; Portland, 21 above; Boston, 24 above; Albany, 16 above; New York, 23 above; Philadelphia, 20 above; Baltimore, 1[illegible] above; Washington, 15 above; Wilmington, N. C., 26 above; Charleston, 37 above; Jacksonville, Fla., 46 above; New Orleans, [illegible] above; Memphis, 30 above; St. Louis, 18 above; Louisville and Nashville, 23 above. Snowing at Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego. At San Francisco cloudy, with mercury at 45 above.

A Scotch Verdict.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.—The case of James M. Fourney, late United States Marshal of this district, for embezzling $14,000 of the estate of J. Dessauer, a bankrupt, was dismissed to-day by Judge Flippin, of the Criminal Court, for want of jurisdiction.

Pork-Packing at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The hogs slaughtered here during the past month numbered [illegible]. The total number during the season to date is 635,250.

MONTANA.

A Fruitless Hunt for the Teton Sioux.

Aspects of Life in Montana—Winter Experience in the Rocky Mountains.

The Settlers' View of the Indian Question.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DEER LODGE, Montana, Jan. 17, 1873.

I thought I would take a trip out here, and see if I could find

THE TETON SIOUX.

I have travelled some 500 miles in this Territory, but cannot find any such tribe. How John Logan found them last July, in Colorado, is something of a mystery. I looked carefully for the Tetons on the Atlantic slope of the mountains, on the head-waters of the Missouri River, along all the Forks; but was informed that the tribe could be found on the Pacific slope, on the head-waters of the Columbia. I crossed over, climbing an elevation of 11,000 feet, through deep snows, only to find, when I arrived here, that the Lost Tribe, not of Israel, but of Indians, is on the Yellowstone River, 150 miles southeast of where I write. I shall continue my search, after taking a short rest in this young city.

My disappointment at not finding the Tetons has been quite

EQUALLED BY MY ASTONISHMENT

at what I have found up here in the valleys and canons of these everlasting hills. I had been accustomed to imagine that the Rocky Mountains were uninhabitable, except for mythical Tetons, or trappers and hardy miners, and that the cold and snows rendered this entire region unfit for agriculture, or the support of a miscellaneous population engaged in the ordinary industries. I find, on the other hand, a climate much milder than Northern Illinois, in the valleys, and immense herds of cattle, sheep, and horses living and keeping fat on the dried grass without shelter, all winter. I have observed hundreds, and I have seen a poor steer, horse, or mule, and I have travelled by stage through Utah, Idaho, and Montana. By a carefully-kept meteorological record by Mandvill Stuart, of this city, extending over ten years, it has been ascertained that the average temperature in winter, at this point, is as

MILD AS IN PHILADELPHIA.

This surprised me much, and no doubt it will surprise your readers; yet I think it entirely true. I have now been in the mountains ten days, but I have seen no cold weather. For agricultural and stock-raising purposes, this country

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

I am credibly assured by reliable men that the average crop of spring wheat (no other is raised) is 50 bushels per acre; oats, 70 to 80 bushels, and very heavy; and, as to potatoes and vegetables, there is no end to the big stories about the yield,—from 400 to 600 bushels have been raised on an acre of ground; and I have never seen potatoes of so fine a quality. I find butter on the tables here, made from the bunch or buffalo grass, which cannot be excelled in Orange County or elsewhere; and it is now selling at 40 cents per pound. Wheat is only worth 75 cents per pound, oats 2 cents, and the best beef-cattle 5 cents. The agricultural interests are fast gaining on every other industry in the Territory. In fact, there is no market for the agricultural products of Montana to-day; no sale for cattle, and there are numerous herds ready for the market; no sale for oats and wheat, and large quantities remain unthreshed. The people are waiting here, as elsewhere, for

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

While paying enormously for agricultural tools, machinery, cloth, groceries, boots and shoes, nails, wagons, &c., &c., they can get no adequate prices for what they raise. The Placer mines are not worked in winter, and quartz mining has not been begun to any extent for want of facilities for transporting the necessary machinery. One man hauled a wagon-load tons of quartz to Corinne, 500 miles, and then sent it by rail to California, and got back, after paying all expenses, $1,600 in gold.

QUARTZ-MINING,

carried on as the numerous leads here promise that it will be in the near future, would render farming and stock-raising in this Territory a most remunerative business. But the Territory of Montana is

RAPIDLY LIFTING UP.

Only twelve years ago the first mercantile house was established, in the Town of Missoula, 90 miles north of Deer Lodge. Missoula is now a thriving business town. Then Virginia City sprang into existence, first known as Alder Gulch. Then came Helena, which now has 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants and large jobbing houses with extensive stocks of merchandise, three or four banks, and numerous churches. Then there are Bozman and Deer Lodge.

DEER LODGE

has a National Bank; a Territorial Penitentiary, which cost $39,000; a Court House, which cost $22,000; a County Jail, costing $7,000; a County Hospital, costing $5,500; numerous farms, amounting to ——; a schoolhouse—most valuable of all—costing $8,500. There are two newspapers here, the *True Northwest* and the *Independent*,—both excellent weeklies, with a circulation of about 2,000 each. There is a fine water-power here, but as yet unimproved. No better chance for the investment of capital, with a certainty of large returns, can be found than to build woollen factories here, and work up the immense quantities of wool now going to market. In fact, no branch of manufacturing could fail to pay here. A woollen ware manufactory has just been commenced here, and the proprietor is sure of a fortune. There are several large jobbing houses here, doing a thriving trade. In the Territory there are seven or eight newspapers, two of which are dailies, published at Helena. The white inhabitants of the Territory are now about 20,000, and of the very best class of people. Deer Lodge Valley is perhaps 100 miles long, and from 2 to 5 miles wide, and a most beautiful and productive valley it is.

PLENTY OF YELLOW PINE

is to be found in the mountains. Lumber from this pine is now selling here for $30 per thousand. Timber, however, in Southern Montana and Idaho, is very scarce, and coal, though doubtless plenty, has not yet been made available generally. In Northern Montana, pine timber is abundant; but, with the exception of the Yellowstone country, there is very little hard wood. The Indians—the Sioux and Crows—have possession of the Yellowstone Valley, and refuse to allow a white man to get a foothold there.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

have as yet been unable to survey a line for their road through the Valley of the Yellowstone. A survey-line has been run through the Deer Lodge Valley, and it is expected the road will be located here. A narrow-gauge road is contemplated from Helena to Corinne, Utah, to connect with the Union Pacific Road, and a company are now agitating the proposition for the people to vote county bonds, along the line, sufficient to build the road. It will not cost as much to build railroads in the valleys, among the Rocky Mountains in all directions, as it costs in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio. This whole country is easily accessible, in every direction, and there is no end to its mineral and agricultural resources. In this Territory alone, it is estimated that from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000,

IN GOLD-DUST,

was taken out last year, and nearly all from placer-mines. And yet the mining interests here are only just begun to be developed.

I am sorry to be obliged to say that

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS,

so-called, do not flourish here. Something among the people, or something in the religious practice,—perhaps a little of both,—makes the thing undesirable. A Presbyterian minister in Deer Lodge was lately, as I am told, convicted of a nameless crime, before a lodge of Odd Fellows, and expelled. Whether he has been expelled from the Church is not known, as he left for parts unknown. As yet, not a single church-building has been built in Deer Lodge, yet the people will compare favorably in intelligence and refinement with any people or community in this country, East or West. One very intelligent lady here remarked, "We had no neighborhood quarrels until the religious societies were organized, and since then we have been by the ears all the time."

THE INDIAN POLICY

is universally detested and denounced by the people. It is holding in check and putting back the development of the Territory more than all other influences put together. It is simply idiotic and damnable, and is dictated by the rings which furnish the goods which Government distributes annually to the Indians. It is not "Grant's Quaker Policy;" it is Secretary Harlan's Stealing Policy, which prevails. One hundred and fifty thousand Indians in this Territory are to-day armed with the best rifles and revolvers, and have plenty of cartridges. Where did they get these arms, with which they are daily shooting the settler and driving off his stock? They were furnished by the *peddlers*, called Indian Agents; and they, the Indians, believe that Government is afraid to withhold what they demand. No man is safe between here and Fort Benton; and the United States mail-coaches are daily robbed, and drivers and passengers murdered. No man is allowed, by General Logan's Tetons, to prospect for mines anywhere on the Yellowstone, and a vast and rich country, 300 miles long, is locked and barricaded effectually against the advance of civilization, that the Indian Rings may plunder the Government on the one hand, and the Indians, on the other. No man knows this better than General Grant and General Sherman; but neither can act as they undoubtedly would, because a public sentiment in the Eastern States, founded on a total misconception of the situation, would feel that humanity was outraged. The fact is, more white blood has been spilled piecemeal by Indians, in the last ten years, than it would cost of Indian blood to settle this business for all time. The people of this Territory will by and by act for themselves, and, if the Government thinks best to fight on the side of the Indians, it will of course; but there will be a day of reckoning. A. J. G.

POMEROY.

His Defeat—The Scene in the Kansas Legislature.

From the St. Louis Republican's Despatch from Topeka.

As early as Thursday of last week it became evident that there was but one possible method of beating Pomeroy, and that was to set a trap for him whereby he should be induced to bribe one of the opposition who could be depended on to expose him.

At a council of war held shortly afterward by the opposition, it was decided that Colonel A. M. York, Senator from Montgomery County, was the man most available for this purpose. A gentleman, whose connection with several Eastern railway companies interested in Pomeroy's re-election gave him the old man's confidence, was brought up from Kansas City to begin the negotiations. After some skirmishing and sparring, an interview between York and Pomeroy was brought about, at which there was some talk about money, and finally a sort of understanding was arrived at.

Pomeroy then began to shuffle as he always does, and tried to work it with York through third parties. York, however, refused to negotiate with the third parties at all, and insisted on doing the business exclusively with the Senator himself, swearing that the old Senator was a nice man to do business with, and he wanted a full, fair, and personal understanding in the matter.

At last Pomeroy suspended the by-laws of his caution and his piety, and entered squarely into negotiations with York. The latter was none of your ten-cent fellows. He told Pomeroy that his constituents threatened to hang him if he voted for the old man, and so it would be necessary for him to sell out for enough to insure his neck. He further said that if he voted for Pomeroy he would never dare to live in Montgomery County again, and hence he must sell out for enough to enable him to remove to some other locality, and to indemnify him against any sacrifice of property he might have to make in disposing of his effects in Montgomery.

This recital harrowed up the old man's bowels of Christian compassion, and he offered York about $5,000. This York felt obliged to decline. The case was one of desperation with him, and he must have at least $8,000. At this old Pomeroy made a good many wry faces, but finally effected a compromise on this basis, to wit: $2,000 down, $5,000 within forty-eight hours, and the other $1,000 after he was elected. Well, York took his $2,000, and attended the Pomeroy caucus, where he made a speech of a proselyte, and was among the humblest of the late and contrite converts. The next day he went and got his $5,000, which he quietly put in his pocket along with the other $2,000, and having Pomeroy's promise to pay an additional $1,000 after he was elected. That last $1,000 York will probably lose.

Things went on lovely till after Tuesday's separate ballot, and then the mischief began to bubble up to the surface. On Tuesday night the anti-Pomeroy people held a caucus, at which a concentration was effected upon Mr. Ingalls, with a pledged strength of sixty-two.

When the House and Senate went into joint ballot to-day, there was no man in the entire hall whose face had in it so much of the lurking devilment of conspiracy as glittered in York's eyes, and balefully lit up his pale face. It was not long after the assembling of the Joint Convention before the presiding officer rapped order with his gavel, and announced that the Legislature of Kansas, in Joint Convention, would now proceed to ballot for United States Senator for the full term, beginning March 4, 1873.

There was a dead hush then as Senator York, of Montgomery, arose and claimed the floor on a question of privilege, which was granted him. He drew from his pocket an envelope containing seven thousand dollars in current funds, walked down the isle and laid it in front of the Speaker, with the request that he count the money. There was a little buzz of surprise, and then a hush of strained expectancy as the speaker turned over the crisp notes, and York walked back to his seat. "Gentlemen," said York, "I have an explanation to make to this body upon my vote for Senator. I shall vote for Samuel C. Pomeroy for the best reason in the world, and that reason is now on the desk of your presiding officer." There were a good many pale and scared faces in that hall then. He then went on and detailed the circumstances of his bribery.

As he proceeded the excitement became intense, and finally whenever the name of Pomeroy was mentioned, there would be a storm of indignation. It was a revolution. York caught its fervor in the fine fibres of his nervous organism and became inspired. He said: "I know I am a disgraced man; I have wilfully and of my malice aforethought betrayed a trust reposed in me by a fellow-man. I did it with eyes wide open, and a mind full of comprehension of the consequences; but I did it because I thought it was a sacrifice required of me to save my State from sinking still deeper into the quicksands of corruption, in which her once fair fame is already almost swallowed up. I stand before you pledged to vote for Samuel C. Pomeroy, in consideration of $7,000 to me in hand, paid in current funds, and a promise of $1,000, payable upon a contingency. I ask you, must I redeem that pledge?" [Cries of "No," "Never," "Damn Pomeroy and his money."] "I ask you if I am in your minds a disgraced man?" [Cries of "No," "no;" "You did right."] "I ask you if the end does not justify the means?" [Cries of "Yes," "yes," and loud cheers.]

Then Mr. York closed his speech with an impassioned peroration that raised the wildest tumult in the hall and in the galleries, and sat down.

It was several minutes before the presiding officer could restore order, and then the balloting began. The Pomeroy forces stampeded like a herd of Texas steers breaking for timber when a norther comes to them. Cringing mercenaries, who had sounded his praises preparatory to their votes for him on Tuesday's ballot, shrunk down in their seats till you could have hid them behind a gopher hill or a stand of bunch grass. When their names were called they feebly voted for Ingalls and subsided. It was a rout and a slaughter. The battalions had gone for it in all the pomp and pride and panoply of Pomeroyism and patronage in the morning; they were shirking, suave, quiescent at noon.

With all his power, and his money, and his prestige of yesterday, to-day Pomeroy found not even a Postmaster so poor as to do him honor. The evil news had been carried to him, and his room was locked in the face of all comers. The old man was crushed at noon as the ballot was finished and Ingalls declared elected. I went down to the Tefft House to see Pomeroy, but he had no use for the representative of the *Republican*. In fact, he had no use for anybody, but the Sheriff had some use for Pomeroy.

The excitement here is intense. I never saw such a revulsion of sentiment in my life. Joe Hooker's bleeding army that recoiled from the Chancellorsville bosts was a victorious host as compared to the railroad and Pomeroy ring here to-day. Ney, when he desperately tried to hold the Old Guard on the hill-slope of Hugomont, was a victor crowned with laurels in comparison to the crushed and stricken old man who, yesterday a Senator and a Christian, to-day sits locked in his room, with a Deputy Sheriff, bolted and armed, pacing in the corridor outside.

The following official document has been prepared here by the newspaper syndicate, which pushed the claims of Mr. Ingalls, and will be forwarded to Washington:

"Hon. O. P. Morton, Chairman of the Special Committee, &c.:

"SIR: We have the honor to report that the share which we undertook of the task of rehabilitating the fame of the rotten Commonwealth, to wit: The elimination of the Christian statesman, and the substitution in his place of a man of brains and of honest impulse, has been successfully executed, assisted by an accomplished detective, Colonel A. M. York, of Montgomery County, and also by the Hon. Ben. Simpson, of Paola, Senator Johnson, of Anderson County, and other gentlemen. We have secured the scalp of the distinguished subsidy grabber. Our candidate, Hon. John J. Ingalls, the new Senator-elect, will present you our compliments. It remains for you and the honorable committee, whereof you are the Chairman, to complete the programme of purification by reporting in favor of the expulsion of Mr. Caldwell from the United States Senate. Signed by James W. Steele, editor *Kansas Magazine*, W. F. Rassington, correspondent New York *Herald*, P. H. Gilman, editor Fort Scott *Monitor*, Dwight Thatcher, editor Lawrence *Journal*, E. Y. Ross, editor Lawrence *Evening Paper*, Wilson Shannon, Lawrence *Standard*, J. H. Downing, Leavenworth *Commercial*, and B., correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*.

I have just returned from Senator Pomeroy's rooms, whither I went to offer the *Republican's* columns to the old man for any statement he might see fit to make for himself. He was utterly broken down. The nerve with which he met the first shock has utterly given way, and he is completely prostrated by the more mature realization of his position. He said briefly that he did not wish to add anything to the statement already telegraphed. He was in bed when I visited his rooms. A dozen or so of his personal staff were in the sitting-room adjoining his bed-room, and in the faces of these was a solemn cloud of apprehension and dejection. The old man himself was very much cast down. He had been weeping and bewailing his fate a little while before, but was more composed at the time of my visit. Nothing was more evident than his total breaking down under the crushing magnitude of his sudden reverse.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

Address of the Committee.

To the People of the United States:

The Committee to raise a fund to commemorate the virtues of the late Horace Greeley by a statue and a monument in Greenwood, has been fully organized by the appointment of the Hon. William W. Niles, of Westchester County, as Chairman; the Hon. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the city of New York, Treasurer; and Edmund C. Stedman, Esq., of New York, Secretary.

The members of the Committee, as far as appointed, are at work in earnest, and with a sure prospect of success. But they are conscious that it does not belong to them, nor to any limited number of men, to render adequate honor to one whose just fame belongs to the entire people. Horace Greeley was pre-eminently a man of the people; he rose from among their ranks by industry, frugality, and a life of blameless purity; his example, no less than his written words, will remain forever a precious legacy to the masses of workingmen who are actuated by the same pure ambition as that which raised him from poverty and obscurity to the honorable and conspicuous position in which for many years he led the public opinion of the country. There is nothing in his character or career which may limit the force of his beneficent influence. No young man can ponder the story of his life without profit. He is one of the few public men of our age who may be safely held up to the imitation of the young. It is therefore to the people at large that the Committee confidently appeal. It is their privilege and duty to honor worthily the man who best represented the brain and the conscience of the masses.

This is in no sense a partisan enterprise. The Committee is composed of members of all parties, equally proud to do honor to one whose laborious life was passed in devotion to the general welfare.

All who believe with us that Mr. Greeley's great efforts in behalf of freedom, of enlightenment, of economy, and of progress have not been without beneficent results are cordially invited to share in this tribute to his memory. The rich cannot better show their appreciation of the lessons of industry and order which he taught, and the poor, in giving what slight sums they can afford, will honor their own estate and aspirations. It is not doubted that every editor in the country will be willing to forward the work, either by an editorial endorsement or by receiving and forwarding such sums as may be raised in his locality. There is not a village in the land but contains some man who has profited by Mr. Greeley's teachings. We hope there is not one where an effort will not be made to contribute to this expression of the National gratitude.

A memorial volume will be kept containing the name and residence of every contributor, and upon the completion of the work will be deposited in the Historical Society for preservation.

WILLIAM W. NILES, Chairman.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Treasurer.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

William B. Ogden, John E. Williams, Augustus Schell, John O. Whitehouse, Samuel J. Tilden, Marshall O. Roberts, Frank B. Tracy, James Gordon Bennett, New York *Herald*; Ivory Chamberlain, New York *World*; William Cullen Bryant, New York *Evening Post*; James Brooks, New York *Express*; Oswald Ottendorfer, New York *Staats Zeitung*; David M. Stone, New York *Journal of Commerce*; Whitelaw Reid, New York *Tribune*; Hugh J. Hastings, New York *Commercial Advertiser*; J. M. Bundy, New York *Evening Mail*; George P. Rowell, P. T. Barnum; William MacFarlane, Jersey City; William Cullen, Brooklyn; Thomas Kinsella, Brooklyn; George G. Reynolds, Brooklyn; Senator A. W. Palmer, Armenia, N. Y.; John Anderson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; ex-Governor Thos. E. Randolph, Morristown, N. J.; Dudley S. Gregory, Jersey City; Samuel Bowles, Springfield, Mass.; N. P. Banks, Lynn, Mass.; Colonel Charles G. Greene, Boston *Post*; Charles F. Kimball, Portland, Me.; ex-Governor Jas. A. Weston, Manchester, N. H.; Senator Wm. Sprague, Providence, R. I.; ex-Governor James E. English, New Haven, Conn.; David Clark, Hartford, Conn.; ex-Governor Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.; Colonel John W. Forney, Philadelphia; ex-Governor James P. Barr, Pittsburgh *Post*; Murat Halstead, Cincinnati *Commercial*; Frederick Hassaurek, Cincinnati *Volksblatt*; General R. Brinkerhoff, Columbus; Governor Austin Blair, Michigan; Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis; Hon. John S. Williams, Lafayette, Ind.; Governor William Bross, Chicago TRIBUNE; Senator John A. Logan, Illinois; ex-Senator Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Iowa; Senator William B. Allison, Dubuque; Hon. Alexander W. Mitchell, Milwaukee; Governor C. C. Washburn, Madison; ex-Governor William Marshall, Senator Carl Schurz, St. Louis; William Hyde, St. Louis *Republican*; Henry Watterson, Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Governor Smith, Georgia; Hon. John Forsyth, Mobile *Register*; John C. Burch, editor *Union and American*, Nashville, Tenn.; ——Roberts, editor Nashville *Banner*; Governor McEnery, New Orleans, La.; Governor Wm. Pitt Kellogg, New Orleans, La.

HABEAS CORPUS.

A Conflict Between the Civil and Military Authorities.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—The *habeas corpus* case, invested with a conflict of authority between the State Court and the military authorities, come up again to-day, before Judge Colvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction, on the return of the warrant of attachment for Colonel Grierson. The Marshal made return that the party named in the warrant could not be found. W. H. H. Russel, counsel for the petitioner, stated that the Marshal had been refused admission to the arsenal and had been ordered away by Colonel Grierson. The United States District Attorney appeared for Grierson, and stated that that officer was sick, or he would have appeared in response to the writ. He intended no disrespect to the Court, but he made a return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in such cases. He contended that Grierson was not in contempt, as his personal appearance was demanded by the writ of *habeas corpus*. He also quoted authorities to prove that the State Court had no jurisdiction in such cases. He claimed the Court should proceed no further in the case, and as Grierson was represented by counsel and a member of his staff, the writ of attachment might be withdrawn, and proceedings for contempt dismissed. Russel, for the petitioner, made a lengthy argument, to show that Grierson was in contempt for not producing the prisoner. There was no information before the Court that the prisoner was held by the military authority. The certificate sent by Grierson was no return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is contended that Kreyer, the alleged deserter in this case, never has been a soldier, as he enlisted when only 16 years old, and deserted when 17. The arguments on each side were lengthy, and continued until a late hour. Judge Colvin took the case under advisement, stating that if he found he was wrong in issuing the writ of *habeas corpus*, he would dismiss the case, but if he concluded he was right, he would use all the power at his command to enforce the order of the Court. The case created a great deal of interest, many leading lawyers of the city being attentive listeners to the proceedings. During the argument, a telegram was received from Judge Advocate Gardiner at Louisville, stating that he had been sent by the Government to defend the case; that important questions were involved; that he could not reach here till Sunday, and asking a stay of proceedings till Monday. Judge Colvin replied that the Government was represented by District Attorney Patrick, and the case proceeded.

The late Robert B. Cranston left $75,000 to those people "who are too honest to steal and too proud to beg," as is worded in his will, in his native city of Newport, R. I.

NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

The Procession From Camden Place.

Scenes in the Church.

Files of English papers of the 16th ult. contain elaborate details of the scenes at Chiselhurst during the funeral of the ex-Emperor.

The pressure in the neighborhood of Camden place was of course greater than at other parts of the route, but a route was kept open without difficulty for those privileged visitors who had the entree of the grounds, a large majority of whom were, as may be expected, Frenchmen. Arrived within the gates, their first duty was to leave their names at a table placed in the open air outside the lodge. The book provided for the purpose was soon filled, and the list, so to speak, overflowed until it covered innumerable sheets of note-paper hastily collected as a reserve. A walk of some 200 yards along the avenue led to the house, from whence the Empress had retired, unable to bear the excitement. The blinds were down, as indeed were nearly all the blinds in the village, and a tricolor floated over the lodge; otherwise, the place had its usual appearance. No ladies were visible. The gentlemen, almost without exception, wore full evening dress, with black gloves; and, scarcely half a dozen of them wore any uniform by which their rank or calling could be distinguished. The sole relief to the eye in the great sombre masses of costume stretched in a semicircle in front of the house, and presently lining the avenues, was to be found in the glitter of the decorations, which were so numerous as to make those who wore them present a certain peculiarity of appearance. Beyond these groups some of the humbler neighbors of the imperial family had been allowed to take up a position overlooking the park fence, and their less scrupulously correct attire gave a little variety to the scene. Distinguished, too, from the throng within the enceinte were a group of about fifty workmen, for the most part wearing the French artisan's blouse and cap. These men left Paris last night in one of the two special trains by which most of the foreign visitors came over. They had a rough passage, and the signs of their sufferings and discomforts were still to be found in their faces. All wore little bouquets of immortelles, and one of them carried an immense wreath of those flowers, inscribed "Paris, Souvenir et regrets des ouvrirs de Paris a la Majesté l'Empereur Napoleon." Not these men alone, but nearly all the rest were present in a representative capacity. In the main group were to be found representatives of the three great branches of the Imperial Government—the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, and the Council of State. Some of these were readily recognized—M. Rouher, by his bold, handsome features, his gray hair, fast turning to white, and above all by his clear, full eye of defiance and command; and Marshal Canrobert, now quite an old man, by a habitual bonhommie of expression which his grief cannot altogether hide. The Duc de Bassano and the Duc de Cambaceres were conspicuous by the deference universally paid to them as officers of the late Emperor's household charged with the management of the ceremony. Of the rest, although all their names would be known to those who are familiar with the contemporary history of France, our space will permit us to enumerate only the following: The Prince de la Moskowa, Prince Joachim Murat, the Marquis de Lagrange, Baron Haussmann, Commandant Rollin, Baron Lambert, Baron de Pierres, the Marquis de Compiano, the Count La Valette, MM. Matthieu, Barthelemy Huet, Seus, Salmas, and Girardin; Viscount Augeard, Baron de Mont Bran, Baron de Bourgoing, Baron Jerome David, Prince Poniatowsky, Count Benedetti, the Duc de Gramont, the Marquis de Castel Bajac, MM. Maurice Richard, Schneider, Forcade de la Roquette, Busson-Billault, Duruy, and Grandperret. Mesdames Canrobert, Pelissier, Mdlles. Coretti and Lebreton, and the Countesses Walewski and de la Moskowa, with many other ladies, remained inside the house, and, like the Empress and the Princesses of the Imperial family, took no part in the public ceremony. Neither Cardinal Bonaparte nor Prince Pierre Bonaparte was present.

Among the English nobles present were Lord Sydney, who represented the Queen; Lord Suffield, who represented the Prince of Wales; Lord Ranelagh and Lord Bucchurst. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London were also in the procession. The Minister of Sweden was the only one of the Corps Diplomatique that could be distinguished; and there were present in the church the Earl and Countess Cowley, who occupied the British Embassy during so large a portion of the Emperor's reign; Lord Strathnairn, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, the Rector of West Hackney, always a devoted friend of the Imperial family, who carried some immortelles in his hands; and the Rev. F. H. Murray, the Rector of the parish. The procession from Camden House was nearly a quarter of a mile long, and the whole time it was passing the crowd stood with bared heads, though it moved very slowly indeed.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock the tricolor over the lodge was hauled down, and almost immediately after each stick was cut down in the garden. A few minutes later the meaning of this hardly-noticed preceding became apparent. Strange to say, so great was the simplicity of the funeral arrangements that the man who but a few months was wont to muster standards by the hundred in a review ground at Longchamp had not even a single standard nor a flagstaff to lead the procession which was to convey him to the tomb.

THE PROCESSION.

At about a quarter to eleven the hearse, drawn by eight horses, drew up in front of the house—a singularly plain vehicle, differing in no respect from those commonly used, save in the richly-colored drawings of the imperial arms, with the imperial crown and cypher in silver temporarily affixed to the sides. The roof was covered with immortelles and with large wreaths of violets intermingled with the plumes. Immense bouquets of violets were borne by the undertaker's men. All eyes were now turned to the door, and precisely at 11 o'clock a priest in purple vestment was seen to emerge with a large gold crucifix in his hands. The hearse was opened, and the priest took up a position by its side, and held the crucifix aloft. In another moment every head was uncovered as the coffin, borne on the shoulders of eight men, came in view, a gleam of sunshine giving additional relief to the massive silver handles resting on the dark purple velvet with which the outermost coffin was covered, and studded with nails and ornaments, with a Latin cross, and with the imperial crown and the cypher in silver. The shell had been screwed down, and the chaplains of the Emperor watched and prayed by the corpse the previous night, and continued to perform their spiritual offices until all that was mortal of the once powerful Emperor was borne from their sight. A silver plate on the coffin bore the inscription:

NAPOLEON III.
Empereur des Francais,
Ne a Paris le 20 Avril, 1808;
Mort a Camden Place, Chiselhurst,
Le 9 Janvier, 1873.
R. I. P.

As soon as the hearse was closed, the Prince Imperial appeared on the threshold and advanced to his place immediately in the rear of the vehicle. His Highness was bareheaded and wore a mourning cloak. He was perfectly composed in bearing, but his intense grief was none the less apparent because its more violent manifestations were suppressed. Prince Napoleon, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Charles Bonaparte, and other members of the Imperial family followed the Prince, and the mournful procession was at once formed. The French workmen, their leader carrying a tricolor in his hand, were in advance of all, and between these and the hearse were a body of priests in purple vestments, with the bearer of the crucifix at their head. Following the hearse and the members of the Imperial family, came the high officers of the Emperor's household, the representatives of the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, and the Council of State, divided into distinct groups, and then a number of distinguished Englishmen and foreigners, including the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Sheriff Perkins, and Mr. Under Sheriff Crossley, General Sir Hope Grant, the medical attendants of the Emperor in his last illness, and the four officers, with General Casselli at their head, sent especially to represent the Italian army and King, and a General of the Austrian service. This gentleman was in uniform, and, with the exception of a Captain of the French army, whose appearance gave rise to a great deal of comment, was the only officer so attired. Viscount Sydney and Lord Suffield, who represented the Queen and the Prince of Wales respectively, were in private dress, as were the Ambassadors of several European States. The staff of the *Figaro*, the *Paris Journal*, and the *Gaulois*, with MM. Granier and Paul De Cassagnac in their midst, walked with the general group, which at the last moment was joined by a few ladies. The sympathizers of the Bonapartist cause were each recognized by the nosegay of violets—the imperial flowers—which they wore in their button-hole. French spies literally swarmed. They came evidently from Paris, but their position must have been rather embarassing, for they served on the secret police of the empire, and they were now watching personal friends who, in times of yore, were wont to set them spying others. All the French entitled to wear the Cross of the Legion of Honor, wore it very conspicuously. Those who wished to provide themselves with wreaths of immortelles had every facility in doing so, as a kind of stand had been erected midway between the station and Camden Place, where they were distributed to whoever asked for them. The Princesses of the Imperial family made their way to the chapel by a private route some time before the commencement of the ceremony, in order to avoid the public gaze. As soon as the procession was formed the bells of the parish church and of St. Mary's Catholic Chapel began to toll. As the procession moved down the avenue, the blinds of Camden House were lifted here and there, and the Empress was among those who took a last view of the hearse. The 700 or 800 followers of the imperial remains, on passing the gates of the park, found themselves in the presence of a crowd which could not have been numbered less than 17,000 persons, and which deeply lined the railway on both sides for the quarter of a mile between the house and the place of interment. Some persons were on horseback, and many in vehicles and on temporary stands. All uncovered as the procession passed, and all manifested their sympathy with the youthful chief mourner. The impressive silence was unbroken, save by the voice of a priest reading the service for the dead. The hearse, seen to better advantage now that its hangings of black velvet garnished with the Imperial arms were let down, moved very slowly across the common, and all were able to obtain a view of it without difficulty. There was a slight crush at the turn of the road leading to the Catholic Chapel, but the police, some 900 strong along the entire route, were in sufficient force to keep the crowd within bounds. There was no organized disturbance of any kind.

IN THE CHURCH.

In about a quarter of an hour after leaving Camden House the procession reached the doors of the Roman Catholic Chapel, where about three-quarters of the number of mourners were obliged to remain, owing to the limited accommodation within. The Church of St. Mary's is an unpretending structure, consisting almost entirely of a nave, with a high-pitched roof. the altar is rather large in proportion to the chapel, and yesterday everything connected with it was covered with black hangings. The window behind the altar was blocked up, and before it was hung a white silk cross. In the middle of the altar was a plain golden tabernacle for the host, and on each side were massive candlesticks, with tapers of unbleached wax. Two other tapers stood on the south side of the chapel, in front of the Bishop's throne. On the north and south walls were the Imperial arms. The altar cloth was of black, with a small white cross in the centre. The bier stood in front of the chancel, and was covered with violet cloth, and close by were three tapers in silver candlesticks. The fittings of the church were extremely simple. The walls were adorned was a series of colored alto-relievos representing the stations of the cross. From the north to south a narrow strip of black serge served to answer the purpose of a carpet and to form a passage to the chancel. An officer of the Legion of Honor, in evening dress, conducted the congregation to their seats.

Prior to half-past 10 a. m. the persons in the church were almost all ladies of the Imperial family. They were attired in the deepest mourning, and for a long time after taking their places engaged in prayer. Soon after all the seats in the church were occupied. Among the ladies were the Princess Clotilde, the Duchesse de Montmorency, the Duchesse de la Moskowa, the Duchesse de Malakoff, the Marquise de Lavalette, the Comtesse Walewski, the Comtesse de la Tour Montoury, the Comtesse d'Espenelles, Mmes. Canrobert, Rouher Le Breton, Bourbaki, and many others whose names are familiar in recent history. At 11 o'clock the choir (from St. George's pro-Cathedral, Southwark) took their station under the west window. So well were the arrangements made that there was not the slightest overcrowding, though there was, perhaps, not a place vacant in the building. A few gentlemen were admitted who had not cards of admission. The imperial personages were placed near the catafalque. The Prince Imperial knelt on the north side and the other Princes around him.

The Bishop officiating in the ceremony was the Right Rev. Dr. Danell, titular Bishop of Southwark. The mass for the dead was sung throughout to a Gregorian chant. It commenced with a very impressive rendering of the "Dies irae, Dies illa." Dr. Danell then intoned the preface, and the "Sanctus" followed. No attempt was made at musical display; but the whole service seemed to come of pent-up feeling, hard to bear. The ladies gave way entirely, and there were very few dry eyes in the church. The "Libera" and the "Benedictus" were next sung, the Bishop received the communion, and the mass ended. The absolutions were then pronounced by the Bishop, and the immortelles and other floral devices were removed from the coffin, the pall was piled up, and the coffin borne by eight bearers to the sacristy, the choir singing the "In Paradisem," followed by the "Benedictus" and the "Canticle." When the body had been "purified" in accordance with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, the Bishop and priests returned to the chancel, and the coffin was carried into the small mortuary chapel which the Empress intends to fit up as a memorial. The priests having followed after an interval, and again blessed the body in its resting place, they returned to the sedelia, when the choir having sung another anthem the ceremony came to a conclusion, the priests leaving the church in the ordinary way. A few moments after the coffin was born to the grave, the Prince Imperial passed alone to the sacristy, and placed a wreath on the coffin, and others of the family mourners followed, till the coffin was heaped high and hung round with these devices; and the little gate of iron laitice work was closed, and, one by one, to the number of several hundreds, those who had followed the corpse to the chapel passed by the grating, and sprinkled holy water upon the coffin. The congregation remained until the Prince Imperial had passed out, he bowed deeply recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, being a concentrated solution of nature's remedies, is perfectly harmless and pleasant to every refined taste, and has the sanction of the apothecary shop. Buy only of responsible dealers.

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FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Communication between San Sebastian and the interior of Spain has been entirely interrupted by the Carlists. No mails from that country have been received in Paris for three days past. There is no communication with Bilbao, except by sea.

An attack upon that town by the Carlists is apprehended.

The railway has been cut by the insurgents, and the running of trains is suspended.

A Carlist band intrenched at Sturrios were attacked by a force of Royal troops and maintained their position a ter a conflict of three hours duration. The insurgents claim the victory. Several Spanish customs officers on the frontier have been driven away by the Carlists, and forced to take refuge in French territory.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—In the Lower Cortes, to-day, Zorilla, the President, asked an appropriation of 12,000,000 reals to enable the Government to put the telegraph lines in working order. Zorilla said he regretted to announce that many excesses had been committed in the North by roving bands of Carlists. The Royal forces, however, are vigorously pursuing the insurgents. The Government had received intelligence of the destruction of Maestrazgo's band of Carlists; the defeat of Baball's band, and the complete rout of another force of 1,200 insurgents, with a loss of twenty-eight killed, including two priests. It is expected that the insurrection will soon be ended, and communication restored with France.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—The Provisional Board of Directors of the Canada Pacific Railway are as follows:

Ontario—Major John Walker, merchant, London; Walter Shanly, civil engineer, Prescott; Colonel Cumberland, civil engineer, Toronto; Donald McInes, merchant, Hamilton; Sandford Fleming, civil engineer, Ottawa.

Quebec—Sir Hugh Allan, shipowner, Montreal; J. J. Beaudry, merchant, Montreal; Hon. Dr. Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec; Robert N. Hall, barrister-at-law, Sherbrooke.

Nova Scotia—Hon. A. G. Archibald, M. B., late Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and Northwest Territory.

New Brunswick—Egerton Ryerson Burpee, civil engineer and Vice President of the European & North American Railway.

Manito

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—New York, Washington, Foreign and Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegraphic News.
THIRD PAGE—Montana Letter: A Fruitless Hunt for the Teton Sioux—Pomeroy: The Scene in the Kansas Legislature at the Time of His Taking Down—The Greeley Monument—Napoleon's Funeral—Foreign News—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Congressional Investigations; Senatorial Integrity; Bank Defalcations; Tea; The Yosemite; Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Our Police Troubles—The Farm and Garden—Chicago Live Stock Market—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.
SEVENTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Amusements—Personal—Science and Religion; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Arthur Swazey, D. D.—News at Large—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—The Ainsworth Difficulty—The Labor Question—Senator Jones—Kate Fox's Marriage—Something About the Modocs—The Tweed Trial—Hyde Park Matters—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian Opera. "La Favorita." Lucca as Leonora.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "Lady of Lyons."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Blow for Blow."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Fanny Herring. "The Female Detective."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

ROUGH SKIN MADE SMOOTH by USING JUNIPER Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard, & Co., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, February 3, 1873.

The building in which the Vienna Exposition is to be held has been completed.

The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee will probably go to Boston, to examine the books of the Union Pacific Railway.

The hanging epidemic, of which there have long been portents in the sky, has broken out in Montana by the lynching of two murderers in one day.

Mr. Colfax will await Ames' return from Boston before going again before the Credit Mobilier Committee, in order that both may be present, as on previous occasions.

Judge Davis refuses to grant the motion that Tweed's trial be called up again immediately. This decision will compel the prosecution to begin anew, and to take their place at the foot of the calendar for the next term.

There was an increase in the public debt last month of $406,243. This is said to be due to the drain from the Treasury of $1,826,274 for interest on Pacific Railways' bonds, which those bankrupt corporations are unable to pay. That the Treasury bears this burden is true, but it has borne it for years, and many will ask why it should now for the first time produce an increase in the debt.

Nothing came of the talk which Captain Jack sought as a means of ending the Modoc war. When the time arrived for the conference, which was to be held on a high hill between the hostile camps, our representatives presented themselves, as Captain Jack had requested, but that redoubtable chieftain refused to emerge from the security of his camp. He has been told, peremptorily, that if he desires to hold any more big talks with our officers, he must seek them in their own quarters. He is given two days to make his peace, failing which, he and his people will find their lava beds made too hot for them.

The police controversy will be advanced one step to-day, when the Mayor will nominate two citizens as Police Commissioners in place of Messrs. Klokke and Reno. That the Mayor will act with firmness and complete independence in the selection of the Commissioners, we have no doubt, and the city will demand that the Common Council shall cordially co-operate with him, by promptly confirming his nominations. This is no time for personal feelings and wishes as to the choice of individuals. When the Mayor presents the names of responsible and respectable citizens fit for the present emergency, and who will enforce authority, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Common Council. Prompt and affirmative action now, will save weeks and months of trouble and confusion hereafter.

Mr. Reno finds the authority which he claims as President of the Board of Police Commissioners to be practically limited to the personal gratification of signing his name with its former official appendage. His orders for the payment of subordinates find no credit with the Comptroller. The Corporation Counsel has given it as his opinion that there is just now no President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and, consequently, that there cannot be any valid money orders from that moribund functionary. Herein the patrolmen will find a good reason for declaring their allegiance to the proper authorities. They will naturally conclude that those who have no authority to order payment for their services cannot have very good authority for ordering them to disobey their Executive head. We apprehend that the rank and file of the force will, to-day, declare themselves a unit on this point.

Not for years has the weather been so serious a matter as for the past few months. People are justified in making it the theme of their conversations, for in its catastrophes more lives and property have been lost the last half year than by any other single cause. The inundations in Italy, France, England, and along the German Ocean, the storms which have ravaged all those coasts and swept our own prairies, have wrought mischief beside which the Boston fire or the epizootic seems inconsiderable. Day before yesterday a fearful snow-storm descended upon England very much like those that desolated the prairies of the Northwest and overwhelmed New York. In London, travel is virtually suspended and the streets deserted. The English and Irish coasts are strewn with wrecks and dead bodies. The storm is one of the most violent that ever visited Great Britain at this time of year. It is singular that these outbreaks of Nature should multiply at a moment when the feats of Weather Bureaus had almost made us believe that the weather was under our control, and fortunate that meteorological science has been able in many cases to forewarn in time to save.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active on Saturday, with few important changes in prices. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $12.00 cash, and $12.30@12.35 seller March. Lard was in fair demand and steady at $7.30 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.55 seller March. Meats were moderately active, and firm at 3⅞@4c for shoulders, 5⅞@6c for short ribs, 6⅛c for short clear, and 7⅜c per lb for 17-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were less active, and declined 5c per 100 lbs, to $4.60 for heavy, and $5.00 for light. Highwines were inactive and nominal at 87½@88c per gallon. Flour was less active, and a shade firmer. Wheat was less active, and ⅜c lower, closing at $1.25 cash, and $1.27⅜ seller March. Corn was steady, closing at 30½c cash, and 31⅛c seller March. Oats were more active, and steady at 25⅝c cash, and 26⅛@26¼c seller March. Rye was a shade easier, at 68c. Barley was dull, and declined 1c, closing at 74c for No. 2, and 61c for No. 3. Live hogs were in good Eastern and local demand, at about yesterday's prices, or at $3.85@4.25. The cattle and sheep markets were dull, and easy.

The Samana Bay Company's operations in San Domingo have now found their counterpart in the operations of the Polynesian Land and Commercial Company, recently organized in San Francisco, which has purchased 300,000 acres of cotton-growing land in the Navigator's Islands, which lie northeast of Australia and almost north of New Zealand. The Company was first organized, with a capital of $100,000, the objects of the Company being the purchase of lands, acquiring harbor and other privileges, and the formation of a trading depot and coaling station to connect with the steamship lines between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand. Since the first formation of depots the Company has gone on and purchased 414 square miles of land, making with the quantity previously purchased about 300,000 acres, which they propose devoting to Sea Island cotton. They also have possession of the harbor of Pango-Pango, which is the only land-protected harbor in the Pacific islands, and is the key to the whole group. It is creditable to American enterprise that, while the English Government and English capitalists were engaged in talking about Pango-Pango, American capitalists stepped in and took possession of it.

The immediate pretext upon which the ex-Board of Police Commissioners assumed to remove Superintendent Washburn, was the promulgation of the twelve-hour order; and they have endeavored to create popular sympathy by conveying the impression that the order was oppressive. The fact is, that the division of patrol duty into twelve hours on and twelve hours off, allowing time for meals, has been successfully adopted in several large cities. It has proved to be at once to the public advantage, and in the individual interest of the patrolmen. Moreover, in those businesses which require constant duty, clerks and other employes are accustomed to arrange their own time after this fashion, preferring it to the practice of alternating every six hours. The voluntary adoption of this division of time shows that men have better opportunities under it for rest, recreation, domestic affairs, and private business. Had the order been observed for three months, it is probable that the patrolmen would never willingly have returned to the old custom. The particular public advantage of the proposed system was, by a division of the police force into three platoons, to have a double force on the streets during the entire night,—an arrangement which would decrease the robberies, burglaries, and deeds of violence in a large proportion.

The pretence on the part of the deposed Police Commissioners and their counsel that they are anxious to have the conflict definitely settled by the Courts is not warranted by their action in the premises. Mr. Tuley has clearly indicated the way in which they should proceed, if they have no other interest in the present controversy than to act according to law. They find themselves removed by authority guaranteed by the existing law. They know that to practically deny that authority, and to endeavor to retain the positions from which they have been removed, has a tendency to demoralize the force in which they pretend to have an interest. They would lose none of their claims or rights by submitting to the removal *de facto*, and transferring their opposition from the City Hall to the Courts. They can apply for a writ of *quo warranto*, compelling the Mayor to show by what authority he removed them and appointed their successors. If Messrs. Klokke and Reno desired honestly to test the law, this would be the most natural and straightforward course for them to pursue. It would not need the co-operation of the Mayor in any agreed case, and, in the meantime, they would not occupy the position they now occupy before the public,—that of refractory and mutinous subordinates, refusing to recognize proper authority to the detriment of the interests of the city.

The census of France for 1872 makes a pointed and interesting exhibit of the loss of life and money in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1866, the date of the preceding census, France had a population of 38,067,094. One of the eighty-nine departments has been ceded entire to Germany, with a population of 1,597,238. Deducting these, the present territory of France had a population of 36,469,856. This shows an actual loss of 366,935, and, adding the loss of the population of the territory ceded to Germany, a decrease in six years of 1,964,173 people in the population of France. It is estimated that the natural increase of population during four years of the six that elapsed between the two censuses was 150,000 per annum, and 150,000 more for the last two years. This would give an aggregate natural increase of 750,000 souls, which, added to the actual loss of 366,935, would make a loss of 1,116,935 lives during the six years. A part of this decrease may be attributed to the small-pox and other epidemics; but the greatest portion must be traced to the war. There was an increasing debt with a decreasing population. The debt of France, in 1857, was $1,606,000,000, divided among the population at the rate of $44 *per capita*. The present debt of France is about $4,600,000,000, or $128 *per capita*. Of course, this difference does not represent the sum which the war cost France, any more than our debt at the end of our war represented the cost of putting down the rebellion. The current revenues would have to be added in both cases. France is left in a much worse condition, however, as our debt represents only about $57.50 *per capita*, though the proportionate increase of our debt during the war was much greater, having grown to its present size from about $2 *per capita* before the outbreak of the rebellion.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Though the developments of the Credit Mobilier investigation are slow, no day passes without bringing to the surface some new evidence of Congressional corruption. Mr. Durant's testimony, on Saturday, furnishes an indication of corruption that has never yet been exposed, and which there seems a determination to suppress. While Durant testified that he had personally never paid a dollar for the influence of a member of Congress, he swore that he had been approached by a member, in 1864, who offered to sell his vote. At another time, four members of Congress came to him, purporting to represent some forty votes, and desired to negotiate them. Durant says that he declined to treat for them; but it is not probable that, while Mr. Stewart and other lobbyists had several hundred thousand dollars to be used in this way, the forty Congressional votes failed to find purchasers. Whether they were paid by Mr. Durant, Mr. Oakes Ames, Mr. Stewart, or Mr. Somebody Else, the money came out of the Union Pacific job. And no matter where the money came from, there is no reason to doubt, after Durant's statement, that there was at one time in Washington a Congressional Syndicate for the negotiation and sale of votes, which were disposed of by the score.

The "Nineteen" that at one time sold their influence and votes in the Common Council of Chicago in a common pool, must take a back seat, both as to numbers and as to systematic catering to bribery. Their business was in parcelling out small offices to the highest bidders, and making common prey of such little jobs as presented themselves from time to time. The sum of $25 or $50 apiece was regarded by the members of this Chicago Credit Mobilier as ample compensation. They were but feeble imitators of the Congressional Combination which threw out their nets for bigger fish, and counted the proceeds by the thousands. The Chicago Syndicate for the sale of Council votes was broken down. How will it be with the Congressional Bribe-takers? Is it true that the punishment for bribery must decrease inversely as to the increase of the bribe?

The reception of Durant's testimony of Saturday was not of a character to increase the public confidence in the investigation. Heretofore, there has been reason to believe that both the Poland Committee and the Wilson Committee were pushing the investigation for the purpose of ferreting out corruption wherever it might be hidden. The Wilson Committee certainly failed to press Durant for the names of the Congressmen who came to him offering to sell votes. The witness said significantly that sometimes he could remember names, and sometimes he couldn't. It looks very much as though this is one of the occasions on which his memory would have served him if he had been properly encouraged. Stewart has been committed for contempt because he declined to divulge the names of certain newspaper proprietors to whom he says that he gave a part of the Union Pacific moneys which had been intrusted to him for bribing purposes. Durant's names are Congressional names, and there was no effort to revive his half-willing memory. Was this because there were actually forty members of Congress behind the four whom Durant could name? Was it because the number of corrupt Congressmen was so large that the Committee felt it to be dangerous to open the way to a complete exposure?

In M'Comb's evidence before the Poland Committee, he read a letter from General Dodge, announcing the defeat of the Rate bill, and in which he asked "whether it did not pay to have friends in Congress." Ames, too, said to Dodge: "Has Mr. Colfax's ruling paid the investment of stock?" The questions certainly were not intended to be meaningless. It is now, perhaps, a serious and perplexing question whether there is a sufficient majority of incorrupt and incorruptible men in Congress to force a complete exposure of Congressional thieving. One thing, however, is clear and simple. Let Mr. Oakes Ames be expelled from the House immediately. By his own confession, he is guilty of having used his Congressional place for the single purpose of bribing his colleagues. His expulsion is demanded by every idea of justice and honor. It will undoubtedly be followed by a more complete and convincing exhibit of corruption, and a surer identification of those who are guilty, than the famous "memorandum book" has yet divulged. Will the House dare to expel Ames? Let Mr. Durant be compelled to give the names of the four Congressmen who came to him to negotiate forty Congressional votes. Nobody doubts that the exposure of the four would eventually lead to the exposure of the forty. There is said to be honor among thieves, but those who have watched the testimony in the Credit Mobilier investigation will hardly conclude that any convicted Congressman will try to shield his guilty colleagues.

SENATORIAL INTEGRITY.

The danger of a bad precedent is to be seen in the case of the purchase of an election by Mr. J. J. Patterson as a Senator of the United States from South Carolina. Mr. Patterson's home is at Mifflin, Pennsylvania, but he is ready, of course, to swear that he was an "inhabitant" of South Carolina at the time of his election. We published, a day or two ago, a letter from Harrisburg, where Patterson has spent his time since his election, in which were stated the grounds on which Patterson expects to be perpetuated in his seat. He takes the ground that the Senate can take no cognizance of the charge that the Legislature was bribed, until the Legislature itself certifies that fact to the Senate, and demands an investigation; and that the Legislature of South Carolina, which elected him, will never declare it was bribed, nor will it ask the Senate to investigate, and, therefore, Mr. Patterson feels reasonably certain that his right to his seat will not be questioned. This theory of Mr. Patterson (who is said to be a protege of Simon Cameron) can be readily traced to its origin. In 1856, the Democrats elected a majority of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, but the majority was so small that every vote was of consequence. The Democrats made a nomination in caucus, at which every member was present, but, when the vote was taken for Senator, three Democratic members voted for Simon Cameron, who, receiving also the vote of the Republican Senators, was elected. It did not require long to discover how this thing was done. Cameron, it was understood, had bought the votes of these members, and had paid for them. There was hardly any denial, on the one hand of the purchase, and much less of the sale on the other. When the Senate met in special session, after March 4, 1857, Cameron appeared and took his seat. A remonstrance was filed, signed by a large number of the Democratic members of the Legislature, alleging the facts of the bribery, and asking an investigation. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Judge Butler, of South Carolina, was Chairman. That Committee reported that the allegations were too vague and indefinite, without proof, for the Committee to act upon,—or to recommend an investigation,—and wound up with a declaration that when any members of a State Legislature were bribed, it was the duty of the Legislature to investigate the fact, and expel the guilty members, and, having done so, to certify the facts to the Senate.

This last suggestion was made upon the assumption that the Legislatures of the States could never be degraded to such an extent that mere party success as the result of bribery would overcome all sense of shame and indignation. It was true that the Legislature of Pennsylvania refused to investigate the bribery of the Democrats who voted for Simon Cameron; to have done so would have resulted in having his election set aside; whether any of the Republicans were in his pay is not known; but "party success" was accepted by the Republicans, who, with the bribed members, were a majority, as a sufficient salve for the wounded honor and good name of a Pennsylvania Legislature. The Senate adjourned a few days after, and did not meet until December following, and, in the meantime, the Legislature had dissolved, and there the matter rested.

It will be seen that the precedent in Simon Cameron's case is now relied upon by Patterson, as affording him the means of escape from his open and notorious purchase of the majority of both branches of the South Carolina Legislature. Even in 1857, the views of the Senate Committee were strongly disputed, and, had the charges against Cameron been made in any definite form, by any responsible person, with tender of proof, it is possible the Senate would have investigated. Since that time, however, the presumption that State Legislatures cannot be bribed has faded away. Their corruptibility is too notorious to be any longer denied, and, when the allegation shall be made by any responsible person that a Senator has been corruptly elected, the Senate cannot now afford to pass it over with contempt or silence. We know of no event so calculated to destroy all confidence in the Senate as a refusal by that body to punish promptly, by expulsion, every man whose election can be traced, directly or indirectly, to the use of money. The action of the Senate in the case of Caldwell, Patterson, and Jones, will be an advertisement to the whole country whether bribery and corruption in the election of Senators is to be stopped, or is to become the general rule in the future.

BANK DEFALCATIONS.

New Hampshire is greatly agitated over the recent defalcation of Shute, the Cashier of the Granite State Bank and the Treasurer of the Savings Bank, at Exeter. The entire amount abstracted from the Savings Bank was $120,651, and from the National Bank $50,000. The unlawful use of the bank funds had been going on for a great while. As he was the managing officer of both institutions, when an examination of the one was made he would produce the securities of the other to make good the deficits, and *vice versa*.

Commenting upon this defalcation, the Boston *Herald* makes the very sensible suggestion that vacations would be a safeguard against bank frauds, and claims that there has not been a single instance of defalcation in any bank or office in Boston during the past twenty-five years, where the defaulter was not constantly at his post, working from morning to night, anxious even, to work evenings and Sundays, and always refusing to take vacations. In view of this fact, it recommends that banks shall insist upon their employes taking a vacation once or twice a year. The proposition is an eminently prudent one, and would undoubtedly tend to render the property of depositors more secure. There is no defalcation, however skilfully conducted, which could be concealed any length of time in the absence of the Cashier or Teller engaged in it. He must be in the bank constantly, and have uninterrupted possession of the books and accounts, to keep it from the scrutiny of others. An honest substitute in a dishonest Cashier's place for two or three weeks would be certain to discover the deficit in the bank's accounts. The Cashier must be at his post uninterruptedly, and no other hand must prepare statements or balances but his to make success complete. Defalcations are not matters of a sudden impulse or hasty completion. They are made very gradually, and may last through several years before they accumulate so that longer immunity from detection is impossible. All this time the guilty party must be at his post. From the very moment he commences, he must give his unremitting attention in covering to-day the tracks he made yesterday. He must keep the bank funds moving in a never-ceasing stream, so that the hole in the bottom of the measure may not be detected. But suppose that the Cashier or other employe is informed that he may have a short vacation in winter and summer, and that he must improve it, and that an honest, capable man is employed to do his work during his absence; then the regularly-recurring breaks in time strip him of the opportunity to arrange and perfect a scheme of defalcation which cannot be instantly discovered. It is not always to the credit of a man to work 365 days in a year, especially when it happens that the vast majority of defaulters are the men who have worked in this manner.

There is another safeguard which might also be thrown about bank property, and that is not only to give employes who have the handling of funds an opportunity to enjoy vacations, but to fix their salaries at rates which will make it possible for them to afford and enjoy vacation, and which will pay them proportionately for the services they render. Shute, the New Hampshire defaulter, who was one of the men never absent from his post, received but $1,200 per annum for his services as Cashier of the National Bank, and $800 as Treasurer of the Savings Bank. These salaries were not proportionate to the duties required of him, and he was obliged therefore to do a private brokerage business, from which he netted about $1,500 annually. Considering the pay, he was doing too much. It would have been a better policy for the bank to have paid him a handsome salary and commanded his time in their own interests. If this had been done, and then the vacation plan had been adopted, Mr. Shute's defalcation might have been made impossible. He would not have had uninterrupted time enough to have done it.

TEA.

The Boston *Globe* recently furnished some very interesting statistics concerning the tea trade of this country since the repeal of the duty, which went into effect July 1, 1872. At the time of the repeal of the duty, sufficient tea for a year's consumption had accumulated in the Custom Houses, but, as a greater part of this had been sold in advance, the market was not seriously affected by taking off the duty. The shipments, however, continued about as usual from China and Japan, 24,307,949 pounds having been exported from June 1 to Oct. 16, against 26,692,262 in the previous year, so that the market suffered and prices fell, making the wholesale price of tea about 22 cents lower, the duty making a difference of 15 cents gold, or about 17 cents currency; the real decrease in value, therefore, being about 5 cents. San Francisco is the main distributing point of a very large quantity of the tea consumed in the country. The indirect importations from England have almost entirely ceased, likewise the tea trade with Canada, by reason of the duty of 10 per cent placed on Asiatic products imported through the United States. The San Francisco trade, however, is suffering, from the fact that it has recently been shown that tea can be brought from China to New York, and even to St. Louis, at less cost *via* the Suez Canal than overland from San Francisco. The difference in price, however, has not yet materially benefited consumers. The demand from this country is simply enormous. The United States is a nation of tea-drinkers. Old women, young women, old men, young men, even children, must have their daily allowance of the cup which cheers but not inebriates, which refreshes, and at the same time breaks down, the nerves of our female population quite as effectually as liquors are breaking down the nerves of our male population. The deleterious effects of tea are easily accounted for. No article of commerce is adulterated to such an extent. Recent experiments were made in Glasgow, which showed that, out of twenty-seven samples of black tea, six were genuine, twenty were more or less adulterated, and one contained not a single leaf of genuine tea. Of eight specimens of green tea, every one was more or less painted and adulterated. Mr. Robert Fortune, in his recent work, "The Tea Districts of China and India," describes the process of tea-coloring. A light blue powder is prepared by the Chinese in the proportion of four parts of gypsum to three parts of Prussian blue, and this is applied to the teas during the process of roasting. About five minutes before the tea is removed from the pans, the superintendent takes a small porcelain spoon, and with it scatters a portion of the coloring matter over the leaves in each pan. The workmen then rapidly turn the leaves around with their hands, until all assume the proper color. To fourteen and a half pounds of tea are applied rather more than an ounce of coloring matter, so that to every hundred pounds of colored green tea consumed in England or America the consumer drinks more than half a pound of Prussian blue and gypsum. The best authorities state that nowadays there is scarcely a hundred weight of pure green tea imported into England or America. The writer above quoted had curiosity enough to ask the Chinese whether the tea would not be better without the coloring. They replied, "Certainly, it would," and added that they never drink the dyed tea themselves, but as foreigners preferred to have the tea look uniform and pretty, and as Prussian blue and gypsum were very cheap, and the foreigners were willing to pay extra prices, they accommodated them. One of the most curious facts connected with tea-drinking was developed by a recent analysis made in London, showing that the low-priced black teas consumed by the poorer classes were genuine.

Considering the immense amount of tea annually imported into this country, the fact that in a great many families tea is on the table three times a day, and the disclosures made concerning coloring and adulterations, it is little wonder that nervous women abound, for women do the most of the tea-drinking. In the face of all these facts, it would be difficult to convince any old or young woman, sitting down to enjoy her compound of tea-leaves, Prussian blue, and gypsum, that it is injurious in its effects. It is one of the curiosities of trade, as well as of human nature, that people should deliberately prefer Prussian blue and gypsum in their tea at the high price to the pure article at a low price, and shows that people have so hardened and depraved their tastes, that, like confirmed whiskey-drinkers, it is only the adulterated article which gives them any satisfaction.

The Yosemite Valley.

It will be remembered that, several years ago, the General Government gave to the State of California a tract of country in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, several miles square, on condition that it should forever be kept as a public park. The grant included the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, *Sequoia Gigantea*. The valley is confessedly one of the greatest wonders in the world, and it was an act worthy of the nation to devote it to the benefit of mankind forever. There are several other groves *Sequoia*; but, fortunately, the Mariposa collection is sufficiently near the Yosemite to allow tourists to visit both on the same trip. These trees,—30 to 35 feet in diameter, 60 to 120 feet without a limb, and from 250 to 350 feet high—are unquestionably the monarchs of the vegetable kingdom, and dating their origin back to the very beginning of the present order of things on our planet, are scarcely less wonderful than the Yosemite itself.

Mr. J. M. Hutchins was the first gentleman of any literary pretentions who visited this valley, and by his book, with illustrations and measurements of the falls and more prominent crags, first made its wonders known to the world. Foreseeing that it must become a place of great resort, he settled in the valley, and pre-empted a very valuable portion of it, directly in front of the Yosemite Fall. He brought suit in the District Court of the United States to perfect his title as against the State of California; but the decision was very properly rendered, that, while his claim was perfectly good against all other men, it could not be sustained against the Government, if it chose to make any special disposition of it for the benefit of the public. This decision has recently been confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and, of course, the State of California has entire control of this Mariposa Grove and the Yosemite Valley for all time to come.

The public will sympathize with Mr. Hutchins, for he has shown great energy and enterprise in opening trails and roads to and through the valley, in exploring it in all directions, and in entertaining the people after they got there. True, he was paid for this last service; but who, in the early history of the valley, would or could have entertained the people if he had not? The General Government or the State of California can well afford to reward him liberally for his services, and it is to be hoped they will do it.

Mr. Galen Clarke, one of the best men on the Pacific Coast, who knows and loves every valley and snow-clad peak in the Sierra Nevada Mountains for a hundred miles, has been put in charge of this park by the State of California. The interests of the public are entirely safe in his hands. Roads have been, or soon will be, opened, so that coaches can be driven directly into the valley; but, though the horseback-ride of 40 miles by trail was fatiguing, one-half of the romance of a visit to the Yosemite will thus be destroyed. We have enjoyed that bridle-path ride; and, if the world now insists on riding to the valley in a coach and four, we, of course, shall not object.

Obituary.

MATTHEW F. MAURY.

Commodore Matthew Fontain Maury, celebrated for his researches into the physical geography of the sea, and for the discovery of many laws of meteorological science, died Saturday, at Lexington, Va., aged 67. He was born in Virginia, in 1806, and, after receiving a plain education, the best his parents could afford, entered the United States Navy as Midshipman on the Brandywine, which was about to convey General Lafayette back to France. After a service of four years, during which he circumnavigated the globe, he was promoted to be Master of the Falmouth, in the Pacific Station. During all these years he pursued the peculiar studies for which his mental bent was so pronounced, and, when the South Sea Exploring Expedition was formed, Maury, then a Lieutenant, was made its Astronomer. After this he was put in charge of the depot of charts and instruments. Under his hands, this grew into the National Observatory and Hydrograph office of the United States, and gave him full opportunity for those minute and remarkable investigations into the movements of winds and currents on which much of his fame rests. The results of these inquiries were embodied in his well-known work entitled "The Physical Geography of the Sea," published in 1854. This has been translated into nearly every European language, and has won for its author a high position abroad and at home. As a testimonial to the value of his work, the King of Prussia presented him with a gold medal, accompanied with one of the gold medals struck in honor of Humboldt's "Cosmos." The large gold medal of the "Arts and Sciences" was presented to him by the Emperor of Austria, "as a recompense for his long and arduous labors." Of late years, his efforts were devoted to the preparation of text-books for schools.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The following is by telegraph:

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 31.—S. B. Conover, Republican, was elected United States Senator to-day on the fifth ballot, twenty-seven Democrats voting with the Republicans.

The telegram is deceptive. Mr. Simon B. Conover, the Senator elect, had 27 Democratic and some Republican votes, but "the Republicans" did not vote for him, nor is he such a "Republican" as the Administration would desire to have in the Senate. He was elected Speaker of the House, upon the reorganization of the Florida Legislature by Democrats and Republicans opposed to the Administration, and was forthwith denounced from the high place of Governor Hart. Furthermore, Mr. Conover was a member of the late Governor Reed's "Cabinet," and Administration papers have not been in the habit of considering Governor Reed very loyal to the party.

—The Michigan Republican Convention, to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, for the election in April, is called to meet at Lansing, Feb. 26. The retiring Judge, Christiancy, has been on the bench fifteen years, and will be a candidate for renomination. Messrs. E. C. Walker, of Detroit, and George Willard (M. C. elect), of Battle Creek, are the Regents whose terms expire.

—The Detroit *Post* (Zach. Chandler's paper) says: "Pomeroy is ruined, and deserves it." This is the unkindest cut of all.

—The Keokuk *Gate City* (Administration) expresses the hope that we will get to the end of the knaves after a time. But what a "time" we are having.

—The Omaha *Herald* says:

We learn upon perfectly reliable and high authority that the hostility of Congress to the Union Pacific Company takes the form of senseless rage, and that either the Senate or the House would vote any raid upon it that might be proposed, even to the extent of taking military possession of the road. This shows the cowardice of men intrusted with great interests. It is a refreshing fact that Lyman Trumbull dares to stand up and vote against the blind folly of the war upon the greatest enterprise of these times.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* does not echo the demand of the New York *Times*, that the investigation be stopped. It says:

We cannot regret that any hitherto hidden facts of this [Credit Mobilier] character are coming to the light. Individuals may fall, but the public good will be subserved. Some reputations may fade, but the country will gain.

—There was some debate in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, sitting in Philadelphia, the other day, on the common scandal that corrupt legislation was cheaper got in Harrisburg than at Trenton or Albany; and instance was given of a Pennsylvania charter got for $50,000 that would have cost $300,000 in Albany, or $150,000 in Trenton. The next day Speaker Elliott took the floor in the House, at Harrisburg, and denounced these men of the Convention as having been "the most corrupt of the corrupt when they were members at the State Capital."

—The canvass in Ohio for a delegate to a Constitutional Convention, to be elected in April, and meet in May, opens with a very general and encouraging sentiment that past political issues should not be permitted to rule.

—William W. Eaton, of Hartford, Conn., publishes a card to say that he cannot be the Democratic candidate for Governor; and the Hartford *Times* remarks that Richard D. Hubbard, if he will take the nomination, can have it unanimously.

—The Rev. Chaplain Newman is lecturing Senators and Congressmen on "How to Read the Bible."

—The South Bend *Register* is the paper founded by Schuyler Colfax. It says:

We haven't a shadow of hesitancy in believing that Mr. Colfax will clear himself fully from every imputation of dishonor regarding his unfortunate connection with Credit Mobilier.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

There is reason to believe that Mr. Colfax will be able to disprove the *prima facie* case now made against him. Meanwhile, it is due to his long and faithful public career that public judgment be suspended till all the facts in the case are known.

—The Nevada Senate, Jan. 23, settled a disputed seat by ordering the parties to "draw" for it; but whether "draw" poker or "draw" pistols, is not stated.

—We hope, most sincerely, that a private and public career like that of Mr. Colfax is not to have so terrible an ending.—*Brooklyn Union (Henry C. Bowen).*

—If Colfax received that twelve hundred dollars, that is enough. Argument ceases just there.—*Boston Globe.*

—Senator Wilson and Mr. Speaker Blaine seem, by general consent, to have come out of the ordeal unscathed, but the rest present a more pitiable plight than was ever before seen in the American Congress.—*Beecher's Christian Union.*

—Had Mr. Colfax frankly stated what are understood to be the facts, he might not have forfeited his position in the public esteem.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

—Brother Harlan takes things too easily. He says: "Messrs. Colfax, Kelley, Garfield, and others, have had an indorsement among the people that is an all-sufficient answer to all charges of bribery and corruption that may be made against them." This will not do. In the first place, their indorsement by the people took place before the recent Credit Mobilier disclosures became public; and in the second, the charge from which they must now clear themselves is not bribery or corruption, but the lack of veracity. Of the two issues, it is much the more serious.—*New Haven Palladium.*

—Senator Harlan was a Methodist Minister when elected to the United States Senate in 1855. The *World* says he is now a skeptic. He was supposed to be a good man when he went into the Senate. As he comes out next month with some bad stories about him concerning the use of money for his political benefit since the advent of the Union Pacific Railroad power, it is doubtful if the skeptics feel thankful for his conversion.—*Hartford Post (Governor Jewell).*

—Something must be done to stay the tide of corruption which is sweeping over the land and invading the high places of the nation. Those members [of Congress] who, from honesty or by accident, have clean hands in this matter, must visit on their guilty brethren the punishment that justice and the nation demand.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—If the party fails to deal with its criminals *now*, after their guilt is proved, the people will deal with both criminals and party. There is a flood-tide coming in. It doesn't make much noise as yet; but its hoarse murmurs are full of warning and menace. It will not be exactly safe for either Congressman or party to get in the way.—*Springfield Republican.*

—How the facile crayon of that heartless Hogarth [Thomas Nast] could portray those Congressional vultures! But the pencil which exposed Tammany hangs silent on the walls of Harpers' den.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Congressional Investigation—Committee: Have you ever possessed any shares of this Credit Mobilier stock? Hon. Senator: Born in poverty and obscurity, reared in the lap of want, educated at the bench of unremitting toil, and a poorer man to-day by thousands of dollars than when I first accepted office. (Aside.) Oakes, Oakes, I pray you forget to remember, or remember to forget.—*Golden Age.*

—If the Wilson Investigating Committee mean business—and the impression has somehow got abroad that it does—it will summon Dr. Van Zandt, of Newport, R. I., who was at one time an officer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and inquire of him how much the legislation of 1864 cost the Company, what sums were paid to members of Congress, and to whom.—*New York Sun.*

—The question of Mr. Greeley's ante-mortem insanity is affirmatively settled by a single fact in the testimony of Mr. Alvin P. Johnson, in the contested will case. A few days before his death Mr. Greeley picked up a copy of the New York *Times* and exclaimed, "There's brains!" He might have raved for a week without giving such conclusive evidence of his mental infirmity as is contained in this single remark.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—No man knows the ways of Kansas politics. Puritanism appears to have gone to seed there, and the harvest is plenteous. A wholesome thing for that community would be a more even balance of power between the two political parties. When one party is so overwhelmingly in the ascendancy as not to fear the observation and criticism of the other, then there is temptation to iniquity and danger of decay.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The success of Jones—always supposing that the stories reported of him are true—affords surprising encouragement to honest aspirants for Senatorial positions who have no other qualifications than plethoric pocket-books. They need not render themselves liable to exclusion or expulsion by buying up a Legislature, as is proved in Caldwell's case; but they can make it for the interest of all competitors to withdraw.—*St. Paul Press.*

—Vice President Colfax would show more sense of propriety in abstaining from appearing before the public on the platform in aid of temperance or any other benevolent cause. Charity with him should, for the present, begin at home and be strictly confined there. The evils of intemperance are great and call for a remedy, but of far greater importance than even the temperance cause is it that men raised to high station, honored with the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens, should clear themselves from the suspicion of having paltered with truth.—*New Haven Palladium (Administration).*

The Funded Loan.

PROSPECTUS.

Three hundred million dollars United States 5 per cent funded loan.

Principal redeemable at par after the 1st of May, 1881, in United States gold coin of the present standard, interest payable quarterly in United States gold coin, and both principal and interest exempt from taxation, whether Federal, State, municipal, or local authority: as authorized by acts of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871.

The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the redemption and cancellation of the United States 5-20 bonds, as provided in said acts.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschilds & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves, and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan of the United States, the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest part of $300,000,000 United States "fives" of 1881, issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash in gold or in 5-20 bonds of any issue; in the latter case being adjusted to Feb. 1.

The bonds now offered are all that remain of the $500,000,000 5 per cents authorized by Congress, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination entrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America, which practically insure the placing of the entire amount, and the redemption of three hundred millions of five-twenty bonds, after which only 4½ and 4 per cent bonds will remain for holders of five-twenties declining this last oportunity to exchange for 5 per cents.

The coupon bonds are in denomination of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The registered bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of the denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, payable quarterly, will commence from the 1st February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873. The bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury checks, for the interest thereon, will be sent from Washington to the Post Office address of the holder in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:
Five per cent on application.
Five per cent on allotment.
Forty per cent on May 1.
Fifty per cent on June 1.

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds. Interest at 5 per cent gold per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments. Payments in five-twenties will be made by exchanging bond for bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent in such cases will be returned on receipt of the five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The books for applications will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the 4th inst., and will remain open until the evening of the 7th inst., and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts script, will be given for the deposits. The bonds will be furnished at as early a date as practicable against corresponding amounts of five-twenty bonds, as payment in full. Should the allotment of bonds not equal the subscriptions, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired, we will furnish the coin without commission, and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price any bonds of the United States other than five-twenties.

(Signed) JAY COOKE & CO.,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

Application will also be received by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago, from whom the forms may be procured.

THE CONSPIRACY.

A Quiet and Inactive Day at City Hall.

The Police Force Given a Chance to Reflect.

Condition of Affairs at the Various Stations.

A Rebellious Spirit Fostered by Ex-Captain Gund.

New Commissioners to Be Nominated to the Council This Evening.

Yesterday was necessarily a day of inaction in the police difficulty, and the opponents had ample leisure to review the events of the past week, and determine upon the next step. This was about all that the Mayor or the police officers had to do, besides going to church, and reflecting upon the prospects of their continuing to do so unmolested. The headless Captains had every opportunity for reflection and regret, but whether they made use of them to the extent of turning away from the wickedness they had committed and doing that which is lawful and right, is a problem whose solution is in other hands. Obedience, the Mayor has declared, is the only honorable compromise that his opponents can make or he accept, and, until the misguided men recognize this fact, they will be in hostility to recognized authority. As a rule, the chief officers of the rebellion are opposed to obedience in any form. They themselves refuse to obey their superior officer, and by every effort in their power seek to prevent the patrolmen from rendering obedience to those who have been appointed to command them under the orders of the Mayor. They are keeping up a sort of intimidation on the men, who dare not show their allegiance to the Mayor, for the latter know that the two deposed Captains are playing a desperate game. They have staked everything upon the issue of the contest, and are utterly unscrupulous as to what means they use to secure a triumph. They know perfectly well that their course is likely to incite a riot, but they would not hesitate to provoke bloodshed to gain their ends. There have been no open threats to the men against their yielding to the Mayor, for the whole scheme of defiance is centered in the room of the ex-Commissioners, and in that same apartment is the key to the intricate machinery which is being used to convert the city into a political pest-house. Here the whole thing is supervised by a shrewd person who has the doubtful honor of having brought about the whole difficulty, and that, too, in a manner which has hitherto not required his immediate personal acknowledgement. It has been amusing during the whole of the affair to observe one shrewd man pushing the other two into uncomfortable places, that he might achieve the desired objects. One blustering mercurial Commissioner has done all the talking, and soused himself in all the hot water. The other has been pressed into his present position through his utter weakness and want of capacity to resist; while the third has merely planned and plotted, furnishing the brains for the whole crew. And the mercurial hatter has acted the low comedian to a nicety. He has assumed that all this opposition is the result of his own foresight and discernment, and has taken to himself the credit and responsibility of the whole performance, while the weak man, knowing his own weakness, has shown himself morally stronger than the mercurial hatter, in admitting his incapacity, and intimating his willingness to retire. All this is very laughable to outsiders as well as to two members of the ex-Board. The third will probably never realize the absurdity of his performances, so kind is Nature in distributing her gifts.

The condition of affairs at the various district stations remains unchanged. At Captain French's station the Sergeants are acting in entire harmony with the Captain, and all efforts used by the emissaries of the ex-Board to corrupt them have hitherto failed, so good has been the effect of the doughty Captain's example. He receives his orders from the Chief, and the Sergeants transmit them to the men. The action of the Board in scheming to suspend him, and thereby provoke a difficulty among the Sergeants and patrolmen, cannot be too highly condemned. In view of the present crisis, it is an outrage upon the officers, and little short of a conspiracy to provoke a riot. Should anything of the kind follow, there is little reason to doubt that the Grand Jury will hold these three conspirators accountable. At present, however, the officers are satisfied with the condition of affairs, and are doing their duty without a murmur throughout the entire West Division. There are some of them who have a doubt as to the legality of the Mayor's action in the premises, but they know well enough that while they can plead obedience to the law as interpreted by the paid legal authority of the city, no earthly Court but would hold them blameless, should the result be a verdict in favor of the ex-Board. And, as there is not the remotest possibility of any such verdict, they are doubly secure in recognizing the Superintendent, and disregarding the threats and blandishments of the creators of the broken organization that recently mismanaged the police affairs of the city.

Sergeant O'Donnell was received back at his station, on West Twelfth street, with undisguised satisfaction on the part of the men, who are ready to stand by him. It is probable that the burly officer has not an enemy on the force, and those who know him best entertain the highest regard for him. The city is fortunate in the possession of the Sergeant, for in securing his allegiance to authority, it has secured that of his entire command.

Captain Lull, at the Armory, has a more difficult task before him. He has to contend with the conflicting orders issued by the deposed Captain, who claims his right to give his commands to Captain Lull, and who will probably prefer so-called charges against him to the ex-Board of Commissioners, though the supposed-acting-Superintendent, Dr. Ward. When this piece of nonsense has been successfully carried through, the ex-Board will probably suspend the Acting-Captain, and thus precipitate a collision at the Armory. This will give the Grand Jury another opportunity to indict the ex-Board for conspiracy. The men here are acting as much as possible without bringing themselves into the conflict, and are beginning to realize the unpleasant fact that the trio whom they first intended to support are bent on utilizing them to preserve their own position without any regard for the consequences to the unfortunate policemen. They are discovering that they are the victims of a dastardly conspiracy of long standing, and a feeling, the reverse of that which the ex-Board have been endeavoring to inculcate, has already manifested itself. Should that estimable ex-organization be incontinently hoist with its own petard, it would be a piece of poetic justice which even themselves could appreciate.

The chaotic condition of affairs may be understood from the following dialogue between a reporter and the station-keeper:

Reporter—How are things going?

Station-keeper—Going all right, I guess.

Reporter—Whom are the men obeying?

Station-keeper—Don't know. I suppose they are obeying orders.

Reporter—Who is issuing orders?

Station-keeper—Don't know whether any orders have been issued.

Reporter—Who would be obeyed in case the question had to be decided?

Station-keeper—Don't know.

The Sergeants on the South Side who have accepted the situation are meeting with general unquestioning obedience, and the outlook is most promising.

The North Side police force continues in the same mutinous condition. It refuses to recognize the authority of Captain Hathaway to act as Commander, and the orders of Mayor Medill and Superintendent Washburn are scoffed at. Gund is doing everything in his power to foster this rebellious spirit among the men, and is entirely responsible for the indecent reception which his successor met with when he undertook to notify them of his appointment. While it must be acknowledged that the ex-Captain is plucky enough to stick up for principle (or interest, which is much the same thing in this case), it cannot be denied that he has used his authority and every persuasive power he possessed to cause the legally-constituted officers of the city to be sneered at and disrespected by the district over which he has command, and he has lost no opportunity to impress upon the policemen of that division of the city the necessity for ridiculing the officer who has been appointed to the vacant Captaincy. He thinks too much of the paltry office to leave it like a man. To-day he will prefer charges against Hathaway, because the latter refused to attend to his platoon on Saturday night, against the orders of Superintendent Washburn, and it is certain that the Board will "suspend" him. It is difficult to determine what the final result of this illegal act will be.

Superintendent Washburn was in his office during the greater portion of yesterday, and transacted such business as came under his jurisdiction. Those who called at Headquarters and asked for the Chief of Police were directed to him without hesitancy by the officer in attendance, and they seemed to entertain no doubt about his authority to hear their complaints, and give them advice and general information on police matters. The Captains and ex-Captains did not call. They are not required to make a regular official visit or hand in reports on Sunday, and consequently Messrs. Hickey and Gund were not afforded another opportunity to treat the authority of the legal executive head of the police force with contempt, and interfere with Captains Lull and Hathaway in the performance of their duties.

The ex-Acting Superintendent did not make his appearance during the day. His office was in possession of the immense female who removes the week's incrustations of dirt from the floors for a consideration. Its clean and neat appearance to-day will entice the numerous loafers who have been giving time and moral sympathy to the Commissioners since the commencement of the trouble, and Dr. Ward's sense of order and cleanliness will be again outraged.

A TRIBUNE reporter was informed, yesterday, that a large number of the wealthiest whiskey and beer men in the city have gone to Springfield privately, in order to work against the Mayor. It is said that money will not be spared to effect the object sought, which is the repeal of the Mayor's bill. The delegation will not conduct its operations in a body, but each member will secretly lobby on his own hook, and make the best terms he can with any members who do not know the state of feeling in Chicago, and who would not be interested in it if they did. The lobbyists are sanguine of success. They claim that a judicious expenditure of money has a great deal better effect upon a General Assembly than resolutions of moral support. It is said that one of the prominent brewery firms in the city has given $25,000 to carry the thing through, and that each member of the Personal Liberty League is expected to contribute something to the general bribery fund. The Cook County Senators and Representatives who are friends of law and order, and anxious to see the Mayor come out ahead in this momentous struggle, because it would be a victory of good government over anarchy, should watch this delegation of corruptionists very closely, and warn verdant and unsuspecting rural law-makers of the dangers incurred in making their acquaintance or listening to their representations.

The Mayor will this evening submit the names of two respectable citizens to the Council, and ask their confirmation as Police Commissioners, *vice* Klokke and Reno, removed.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Reorganization of the Illinois State Horticultural Society—What the Society Has Accomplished, and What It May Do—Agriculture and Horticulture a Mutual Interest, but Separate in Management—The Farmers' Wrongs—The Waste or Shortage in Transportation—Why Not Syndicate the Crops?—The Granges of Husbandry—The Oldest Farmers' Club—The Great Leakage.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 1, 1873.

Among our most valuable State institutions, the Illinois State Horticultural Society has held a prominent place for the past seventeen years. Until 1868 the members had managed to publish a pamphlet copy of its Transactions annually. At that time the State came to its aid, and, with the sum of $2,000 annually, its field of usefulness was vastly broadened, and it was enabled to send out an *Ad Interim* Committee to investigate and gather up useful information, and to send forth a Year-Book of Horticulture that has given a new impetus to pomology, market-gardening, fruit-tree culture, and the adornment of the farmer's home.

All of this has made the farmstead more valuable, in a financial point of view, and greatly added to the attractions of the farmer's home; for, without fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, the farm is not a home, but a place always for sale,—a sort of stopping-place for the time being.

Under the new Constitution it has become necessary to reorganize this institution, and to place it again in the field of its former usefulness, and, if possible, yet further broaden its sphere of useful labor. To this end, the friends of the measure have devised a bill for presentation to the Legislature, and ask that it become a law.

Out of this State institution there have grown up three distinct societies, auxiliary to this: The Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, that met a few days since; the Central Illinois Horticultural Society, and the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society. The two latter have not held their annual meeting this year, yet, they are fully organized for effectual co-operation.

In the new bill it is proposed we have a Board of Horticulture, to manage the affairs of the State Horticultural Society, to be composed of the President and Secretary of the State Society, who are elected annually, and the President and Secretary of the three District Societies,—making a Board of eight. They also ask for $3,000 per annum, at least that amount for the year 1873, $1,000 of which is to be expended in collecting and sending the fruits and other horticultural products of the State to the American Pomological Society, at its biennial meeting, to be held in Boston in September next. Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and other States have heretofore reaped largely from this mode of exhibiting their pomonal products; and it is humuliating to Illinois—the great fruit-growing State of the Northwest—that she has not sufficient enterprise to show the world what she is capable of doing. By this new arrangement, all parts of the State will be fully represented, and all of its raised horticultural interests alike protected, and the Society will be enabled to send out its Year-Book of Horticultural Progress by the 1st day of March in time to be of value to every farmer of the State.

In addition to the annual meeting of the State Society, there will be annual meetings of the three District Societies. The Transactions of all these will be published in the Year-Book of the State Society. Beyond the appropriation asked for, the State will incur no expense, other than those incurred by the State Board of Agriculture, which at its Annual Fair, gives a place to the horticultural products of the State in common with its other industries. For this reason, the State Horticultural Society does not propose to hold an Annual Fair or to award premiums, its object being simply the diffusion of useful horticultural knowledge among the people at the earliest practicable period after the close of each year. It, therefore, in no way conflicts with the Board of Agriculture, but performs duties that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for that organization to accomplish. That the two Boards should work in harmony, there is the strongest possible inducement; and the most disastrous result would follow any attempt of the State Board of Agriculture to in any way interfere with the field of operations of the Board of Horticulture; which the same would occur to the Board of Horticulture in any attempt to curtail the exhibitions at the Annual State Fair.

Unless the Transactions can be published and distributed early in March, they lose most of their interest; and, for this reason, the bill and appropriations should not be delayed.

The bill, as agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the State Horticultural Society and the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, will be printed at once, and distributed, and its passage urged.

The capital now invested in horticultural operations in this State amounts to many millions of dollars, and is so interwoven in our farm-management that it cannot be ignored by the political economist. We have more than 400 miles of latitude over which the seasons make their annual march, and which pour into the commerce of our cities, for distribution, the small fruits and early vegetables, from the open grounds, that were only possible at great expense under the system of hot-beds and glass-houses. This new order of things that the railroads have given us must needs be taken into account in considering the supply of early vegetables. The hot-beds of the suburban gardener must be abandoned, for, two or three hundred miles to the south, the sun is doing the work, and the railroad is ready to forward the natural growth; for, while the season moves but ten or twelve miles a day, the railroad train is speeding onward double that distance per hour.

The crest of the Board of Agriculture is a bovine and equine in the field argent, around which sheep, and swine, and sheaves of the cereals make due obeisance; while that of the Board of Agricultuse is a basket of great orbed apples, with peaches, pears, strawberries, vegetables, and flowers for the minor setting, around which is a border of forest-trees, sheltering all from the winds that sweep down from the North, at the same time protecting the flocks of the farmer, and making pleasant his home. There is not room in either crest for the other; so there must be two, so that each may the more fully shadow forth its virtues.

THE FARMERS' WRONGS.

"SUGAR GROVE, Jan. 9, 1873.

"'Have you read it—the marvellous story
Of Sandolphon, the Angel of Glory,—
Sandolphon, the Angel of Prayer?
How, erect, on the outermost gates
Of the city celestial he waits
(for prayers)
From souls that entreat and implore,
From hearts that are broken with losses,
And weary with dragging the crosses,
Too heavy for mortals to bear.

"'And he gathers the prayers as he stands,
And they change into flowers in his hands,
Into garlands of purple and red;
And, beneath the great arch of the portal,
Through the streets of the city immortal,
Is wafted the fragrance they shed.'

"I have quoted the above from Longfellow, as expressing, better than any poor words of mine could, your relation to us, as you kindly listen to our complaints and petitions; and the change they undergo in your hands is aptly expressed:

"'And they change,' etc.

SHORTAGE IN TRANSPORTATION.

"But you did not fully understand me if you thought that I felt that the stealings and extortions of the railroad monopolies and the legions of middle-men, who live on the tariff they exact from the industrial products of the country, were the only bar to our prosperity. The trouble is within ourselves. We need new and more radical legislation to correct the evils from which we have been so long suffering. But would it not be as well to try the efficacy of the old statutes, of which there is no doubt as to their constitutionality? If runners and carriers are responsible for all articles they receive to carry, why have we allowed these railroad carriers to steal from us annually the millions of bushels of the produce of our farms? Is it simply because it is less trouble for the dealer to steal from us to get his shortage than to collect it from these common or rather *un*common carriers? If they are the higher law, or above all legal jurisdiction, of what use are new laws? Is it not as easy to prove that these millions have been stolen annually as that the sun makes daylight? And why not, if we cannot enforce our rights individually, make it the first business of our Association to test the legality of such a system of plunder? I know of no act of limitation that may cancil the robbers' guilt. And the amount of our claims against them ought to indemnify us for the trouble of collecting. Have we a moral right, as citizens, to allow such a demoralization of the leading business firms of our community? If such stealings are suffered out of deference to the *wealth* and *respectability* of the parties engaged in them, how long before their influence and wealth may exert a controlling power in our, at present, strongholds of purity, to which we have been so long accustomed to look for redress of all wrongs,—our Courts of Justice and Halls of Legislation."

WHY NOT SYNDICATE THE CROPS?

"The present culture of the 40,000,000 hewere of wood and drawers of water, or the lesser millions of that class of the New Northwest who, within one generation, have not only, by the products of their industry, made themselves homes and farms on Nature's uncultivated wastes, but have made a city which is at present the terminus of more lines of railroad, over which are borne, from the surplus of their grain-fields, more of the cereals, and, from the surplus of their yards and pastures, more meat, and, to supply their wants for building material, more lumber, than any other city on the globe,—I repeat, if the intelligence of those whose industry has created, in one generation, more than all the generations that have preceded them to supply the material wants of their fellow-men, may not be equal to the solving of the mysterious problem of how to obtain orders from the great centre of the consumption of these great staples, and fill these orders direct to the consumers, without the aid of as many agents as are now employed, I hope that, in the near future, through the aid of the culture now so profusely radiating from our popular (?) Industrial University, it may be. Probably it might have been through the influence of the culture of the University that you so heartily indorse the action of the W. H. Society for making practical industrial education more general.

"THE GRANGES OF HUSBANDRY

It has, as you suggest, always seemed to me that our Granges were rather expensive luxuries, and that their secrets might, or might not, be of more value to rural homes than the use of a well-selected library; but tastes differ. My partiality for Farmers' Clubs may be from the value accruing to us from our own, perhaps the first of the kind in the State. The statistics of the annual products of the industry of our precinct furnished the basis on which the first Railroad Company estimated the coming wants for transportation of the fuller-developed cultivation of prairie lands. Through it we demonstrated to an appreciating public the advantages of organized effort, by our clubs furnishing a good square meal, or, in other words, a free table to all who attended the Second Illinois State Fair. It was from the advantages that our discussions revealed of the benefits that might be derived from co-operation through industrial organization, that I proposed to the Convention, and labored for a constitutional provision for a Board of Agriculture for our State, that, through its reports from every industrial hamlet in the State, our Legislature might be more fully informed of its wants and its needs for intelligent and prosperous development. With such a consideration of the industry of the State, we should have been prepared to have met and burst the Rings that the consolidation of lines of railroads and combinations of elevator interests with them have girded about us.

THE GREAT LEAKAGE.

"The annual leakage of a million of bushels of our grains, caused by the dilapidated condition of the rolling stock, or the demoralized perceptions of railroad stockholders, would not have been tolerated. The culture that we might have received through such organizations would have relieved us from the necessity of the use of the swarms of vultures that now prey upon us, and are not satisfied, as in the case of the fabled Prometheus bound, and they are now clamorous for our vitals; nor are the cormorants, elucidators of our laws and theologies (bred at public expense), much less carnivorous.

"John Brown's soul is marching on, or there would have been no call for a Farmers' Protective Association. I had hoped to have seen you again during the session of our House of Lords at Bloomington, as I had thought of many things which I thought might aid in stimulating action and interest in the cause for which we had met, on which I wanted to know your views, some of which I will here mention, viz.: The sending of printed circulars to each warehouse on the lines of railroads, asking for positive evidence of the amount of shortage (if any) in their business as shippers; of known frauds (if any) in inspection; of extortion by the railroad per-cent overcharges on freight, estimated on the basis of the laws regulating railroad freights passed at the last session of the Assembly; of the amount of passenger fare illegally taken, estimated on the same basis. And, on the subject of industrial education of farm-labor, to have suggested the advantage of occupying and using our fair-grounds in all the different counties, not only to contrast the superiority of imported animals over our own, but also to use as school-grounds, where our imported farm-laborers might be taught by competent teachers the rudiments of our language, and be made somewhat familiar with our ways of doing farm-labor, thus using them as asylums to protect our emigrant-laborers, and so diffusing them through all our counties as to make their labor available to all parts of the State. T. JUDD."

The above contains many valuable suggestions to our Farmers' Clubs and Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. J. is widely known as a pioneer in every good work that tends to elevate the industrial classes. When the Chicago & Galena Railroad was an experiment, he came forward with facts and figures to show its possibility; but he little dreamed that, in so short a time, it would become so great a power, or that it would need the strong arm of the law to curb its grasping ambition. Now that the people are fully aroused, and making inquiry why these things are so, we need the counsel and long years of experience of such men to guide us in the right. RURAL.

Terrorism in South Carolina.

Some months ago an Episcopalian clergyman, who intended to pass the Sabbath in one of the out-of-the-way districts of South Carolina, gave notice that he would hold divine service in a dilapidated hall that had been unused since the breaking out of the civil war. The inhabitants of this unfrequented place were mostly negroes, and at the appointed hour they filled the hall to overflowing. On the entrance of the clergyman, clothed in the sacred vestments of the Church, an old darkey, sitting beside the door, espied him, and mistaking his calling, sung out "Ku-Klux," when the entire congregation tumbled every which way out of the windows and through the back door, making for the woods as fast as their legs could carry them. One old darkey woman fell headlong into an unused posthole, with her heels high in air, but was rescued by a couple of colored deacons after a good deal of squalling and protestations that she really thought that them "ongracious white niggers" were really about to slaughter her. Order and a portion of the audience having returned, the services were concluded, the clergyman preaching a very eloquent sermon from the text, "None but the upright shall enter."

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—During the past week the money market has tended to dearer rates. Foreign exchange was generally firm, declining at the close. Gold was active and firm early in the week, when the price advanced to 114⅛, but a heavy feeling set in and there was a decline to 113⅛. Government bonds have been less active, and prices were sustained until near the close, when there was a slight weakening in quotations. First-class railroad mortgages and other investment securities have been in good demand at full prices. The stock market has been generally quiet, with spasms of activity in a few favorite speculative shares. The widest fluctuations and greatest activity were in Atlantic and Pacific preferred, which ranged between 34¼ and 38⅞. Pacific Mail declined early in the week from 73 to 71⅝, but advanced to 74⅝, when the safety of the Alaska was announced, and closed at 72⅞. Erie has been active and strong, advancing from 64 to 66⅛, with late dealings at 67⅝. Atlantic Mail declined from 8⅝ to 6 on the embarrassments of the Company, and later rallied to 8⅜. C. C. & I. C. advanced to 41⅛, and afterwards reacted about 1 per cent. Northwestern preferred advanced from 90 to 92, and afterwards lost part of the improvement. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced from 99⅛ to 102, on the rise in the price of coal. The bituminous coal stocks have been weak in Central, and firmer in other shares. Union Pacific has been alternately weak and firm, within a range of 34⅝@36⅛. New York Central has been less active, and the two extremes of the week were 104⅝@105⅝. Harlem advanced from 119⅝ to 121, but afterward lost a portion of the advance. Lake Shore advanced to 95⅝, and then reacted about 1½ per cent. Wabash declined from 74⅛ to 73⅛, but later advanced to 74. Rock Island was irregular, and fluctuated between 112⅝ and 114⅛. The St. Paul shares were weak and lower, declining ¾ to 1⅛ per cent. Ohio & Mississippi fell off from 49¼ to 47⅞, but afterwards rallied to 48⅞. Hannibal & St. Joe advanced ⅛ to ⅜ per cent, and later lost the improvement. The Quicksilver shares advanced 2 to 3 per cent. Western Union advanced from 83⅝ to 87, the highest quotations being current at the close. The fluctuations in other shares were within ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent.

The imports for the week foot up $9,661,598, of which $6,250,378 were general merchandise. This makes the total for January $36,398,267, of which $12,773,933 were dry goods.

MONEY.

Money was easier to-day. The market opened at 7 currency to 7 gold, and declined to 5 in the afternoon. Discounts are quoted at 8@9 for prime.

GOLD.

Gold was heavy and lower, declining from 113⅛ to 113⅜.

STOCKS.

The stock market was quiet, Western Union being the strongest feature. Union Pacific and Central Pacific bonds were active and strong. It is believed the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, through the Kanawha coal region, will neutralize the Reading coal corner.

The initiation fee of the New York Produce Exchange was raised to-day from $300 to $500. During the last month 475 new members were enrolled.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes irregular, rather tame for lots on the dock, and firm for store lots. The condition of the streets checks local business. Wheat was steady and quiet, with some export inquiry. Pork ruled quiet, with jobbing lots of new mess at $14.25. Cut meats exhibited a moderate business. Dry salted shoulders were weaker and offered at 5⅛c. We note sales of 25 boxes previously sold at 5⅝c, and 200 pickled hams, 13 lbs, at 10⅝c. Bacon was in some demand, with sales of about 300 boxes, including long clear at 7c, and short clear for next week at 7⅜c. Lard was weaker; 1,250 tierces sold at 8 5-16c on the spot; 8⅝c April, and 8¾c May. Spot is now quoted at 8¼@8⅜c, and for March it is offered at 8 7-16c.

Mother Goose Not a Myth.

Mr. William L. Stone, of New York City, writes as follows to the Providence *Journal*:

"In the January number of the *Brunonian* appears a well-written and interesting paper entitled 'Mother Goose's Melodies.' In the first paragraph is this sentence: 'Here the traditional bard is Mother Goose, of whom nothing certain is known. * * * But more than the name history does not reveal.' In this statement, however, the writer is in error; for so far from 'Mother Goose' being a creature of fancy, she was, we beg to assure him, a veritable personage.

"The mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, the editor, in 1731, of the Boston *Weekly Rehersal*, was none other than the original Mother Goose—the Mother Goose of the world-famous melodies. Mother Goose belonged to a wealthy family in Boston, where her eldest daughter, Elizabeth Goose, was married by Cotton Mather, in 1715, to Fleet, and in due time gave birth to a son. Like most mothers-in-law in our own day, the importance of Mrs. Goose increased with the appearance of her grandchild, and poor Mr. Fleet, half distracted with her endless nursery ditties, finding all other means fail, tried what ridicule could effect, and actually printed a book with the title: 'Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children, printed by T. Fleet, at his printing house, Pudding Lane, Boston. Price ten coppers.'

"Mother Goose was the mother of nineteen children, and hence we may easily trace the orgin of that famous classic:

"'There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
She had so many children she didn't know what to do.'"

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Wm. P. C. Stebbins, Superintendent of Construction of the new Branch Mint in this city, died to-day, after a brief illness.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.—Commodore Matthew Fontain Maury, the American Hydrography Naval Officer, died in Lexington, Va., to-day, aged 67. He was the author of many scientific works. During the late war he was an officer in the Confederate Navy.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Feb. 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,693	22,413	1,969
Tuesday	1,818	15,535	1,644
Wednesday	1,583	23,721	1,548
Thursday	2,229	21,542	2,094
Friday	3,733	30,832	2,682
Saturday	1,000	23,000	1,000
Total	13,051	137,043	10,937
Last week	8,527	103,728	9,855
Week before last	15,508	156,400	10,322

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,170	4,589	179
Tuesday	937	4,134	2,086
Wednesday	756	3,028	1,202
Thursday	1,568	4,993	188
Friday	1,357	3,961	1,585
Saturday		(No returns.)	
Total	5,788	20,705	5,240
Last week	5,272	18,435	5,407

The receipts of live stock during January this year, compare with the receipts for the same period in 1872, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January, 1873	50,520	561,245	38,951
January, 1872	44,990	361,935	42,069
Increase	5,530	199,310	....
Decrease	....	....	3,118

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ₩ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ₩ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ₩ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ₩ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ₩ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ₩ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ₩ car	18,000 lbs

CATTLE—The week under review has witnessed increased activity in this department of trade, and a firmer, healthier tone has pervaded the market. The improvement, however, is not as pronounced as it would have been had transportation facilities been sufficient to accommodate the shipping trade, or had the quality of the stock offered for sale been better suited to the wants of buyers. Receipts, as will be seen, were liberal, but the higher prices prevalent at the East stimulated the shipping demand, and so far as desirable grades were concerned there was fair activity in the market at a substantial advance on the prices current during the preceding week, values appreciating fully 25c per 100 lbs. The attendance of shippers was more than usually full, New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other points being represented in the list, and sales were effected at $4.50@5.00 for common to medium steers of from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs average, and at $5.25@6.25 for good to extra steers averaging from 1,150 to 1,450 lbs. A few were taken at a shade higher figures, $6.30@6.40 being paid in two or three instances. In addition to shipments on foot, the weekly shipment of carcases amount to from 1,200 to 1,400. Nelson Morris alone slaughters and ships from 800 to 1,000 per week. These are principally distributed to Boston, Providence, Portland, and Hartford.

The market for common and medium grades of cattle has been overstocked. The daily arrivals largely consisted of these descriptions, while the demand was chiefly for the better grades; hence holders of this half-fattened stock experienced an unprofitable market. The city retail trade is reported dull, poultry and game being more than usually abundant for this season of the year, while the packing-houses continue to supply large quantities of cheaper meats. Why, with corn so abundant and cheap as at present, farmers should deem it expedient to part with their cattle before feeding them up to a marketable condition is a question not easily solved. The tendency of prices certainly is not so unmistakably downward as to justify them in hurrying their stock to market before it is properly fattened. For stock steers there is a moderate inquiry, and prices have not been subjected to any material fluctuations, ruling steady at $3.00@3.50 for common lots of from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $3.75@4.00 for good to prime young steers averaging from 850 to 1,050 lbs. There is an increasing supply of new milch cows, but there is also more demand, and prices are sustained at $20.00@25.00 for common, and at $30.00@45.00 for good to choice, with sales mostly at $25.00@35.00. Veal calves remain unchanged, sales making at $3.50@5.75, according to quality.

To-day the market was dull and easy; especially so for low grades, for which there was very little inquiry from any source. There were very few well matured cattle on sale, the larger portion consisting of cows and common to fair steers. Many remain unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The receipts during the past week have been 137,043, against 103,728 last week, and 156,400 the week before last. During January the arrivals reached 561,245—a number larger, by 48,131, than ever before received in one month. The past week has been one of fair activity, and firmness has been a feature of the market from the opening to the close. A better supply of stock cars enabled shippers to operate on a more liberal scale than at any previous time within the past two months, so that, notwithstanding the temporary withdrawal of one or two of the city packers, the demand has kept even pace with the supply, and not only have former prices been sustained, but closing rates indicate something of an advance in the prices; current at the close of last week. Light hogs are still given the preference, and while droves averaging from 180 to 230 lbs readily command $4.10@4.25, droves averaging from 280 to 380 lbs sell at $3.85@4.05. The quality of the hogs now coming forward shows no deterioration, and ordinarily this fact would be taken as evidence that the crop is yet very far from being exhausted, and continued large receipts are looked for during the month of February.

To-day there was a good local and Eastern demand, and although the supply was unexpectedly large (the receipts were estimated at 23,000), a firm feeling obtained, and yesterday's prices were well sustained. The day's sales were at a range of $3.85@4.25, or at $3.85@4.10 for common and choice heavy, and at $4.00@4.25 for poor to choice light. Most of the transfers were within the range of $3.95@4.10. The market closed steady. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
65	203	4.10	44	382	4.10	43	341	4.05
132	361	4.10	100	342	4.00	34	440	4.15
165	380	4.10	244	228	4.15	56	299	4.00
44	357	4.05	60	241	3.90	83	414	4.05
52	302	4.05	116	279	3.95	87	340	3.95
44	296	3.90	49	200	4.15	47	324	4.00
46	332	4.05	30	368	4.05	42	335	4.05
39	345	4.00	70	219	4.10	142	184	4.25
49	339	4.07½	123	406	4.12½	47	339	4.00
91	400	4.10	93	282	4.00	89	362	4.10
40	196	4.12½	47	349	4.10	185	382	4.00
83	350	4.00	48	310	4.05	68	302	3.90
106	308	4.00	45	277	3.95	136	222	4.15
38	339	4.00	71	217	4.00	48	351	4.05
52	314	4.05	46	309	4.07½			

SHEEP—The market opened active this week, with prices firm. Up to Thursday the receipts had been moderate and the pens were kept cleared at $3.75@6.50, but under the large arrivals of Thursday and Friday the market weakened, prices settling down to $3.50@6.00—a reduction of 25@50c per 100 lbs. The supply was pretty evenly divided between local and outside buyers, the better grades, as usual, going into the hands of shippers. The sheep offered for sale were generally of poor and medium qualities, and sales were chiefly at prices ranging downward from $5.50. We quote at $3.50@4.00 for common; at $4.25@4.75 for medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 3d@12s 5d; club, 12s 8d@13s. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Pork, 62s. Lard, 39s.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Rentes, 55f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 10@10⅛d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; for speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Cheese, 69s.

Cumberland middles, 36s; short ribs, 37s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Consols, 92⅛@92¼; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 90⅛; new 5s, 91⅛; Erie, 53.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The trade movement was rather quiet to-day, but there is an improved feeling in the market, owing to the arrival of a number of buyers from the interior. Brown standard and fine brown sheetings, bleached shirtings of medium grades, and rolled jacconets were active. Prints were in good demand from first hands. The opening price for Sprague's chintz prints was fixed at 11½c. Woollens were quiet with agents and jobbers. Foreign goods are dull. The dry goods imports for the week were $341,220; amount thrown on the market, $3,466,590.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb 1.—COTTON—Dull and easier; middling upland, 21⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.40@7.25; common to good extra, $7.30@7.90; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.75; extra Ohio, $7.45@10.65; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.50. Cornmeal steady; yellow Western, $3.55. Wheat firmly held; receipts, 4,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.69; do, afloat, $1.65; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.72. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 4,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 66½@67c; do in store, 64½@65c; new mixed, 65½@66½c; yellow, 67c; white, 75c. Oats firmer; receipts, 11,000 bu; new Western mixed, 53½@55c; old, 54c; white, 56@57½c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; Western, 48@50c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm at 42@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Unchanged.

WOOL—More active; domestic fleece, 60@65c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar lower for refined; fair to good refining, 9@9⅛c. Rice steady at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8½@9c; refined, 20@20¼c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $14.25; prime mess, $13.87½@14.00. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.50. Hams dull at $29.00@32.00. Tierce nominal. Cut meats—Shoulders, 5⅛c; hams, 12@13c; middles steady; long clear, 7¼c; short clear, 7⅛c@7 11-16; long and short clear for April, 7½c. Lard dull; heavy Western steam, 8⅛@8 5-16c; kettle, 8⅛@8½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 13½@15½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; superfine, $4.50@4.75; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, $8.50@9.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.93; amber, $1.98; Iowa spring, $1.60. Rye, 85@87c. Corn firm; yellow, 60c; white, 65@67c. Oats dull; white, 49@50c.

PETROLEUM—Very dull, owing to scarcity of barrels.

WHISKEY—92½@93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, drooping; No. 2 spring, $1.33; No. 4 red fall, $1.72. Corn dull, drooping; No. 2 mixed, 30@32½c east track; 35@36c in elevator. Oats steady; No. 2, 29c on east track; 31½@32c in elevator. Barley, no sales. Rye wanted; No. 2, 78c.

WHISKEY—Lower; 89@89½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; standard mess held $13.00 cash. Sales $13.25 seller March. Bulk meats firm, but demand mostly for future; shoulders and clear rib nominally 4½@6½c spot; sales clear sides, 6½c seller April. Bacon firm; clear rib, 7⅛c seller May. Lard firm; 7½@7⅜c spot.

HOGS—Steady; $3.80@4.30; number packed here to date, 513,940.

CATTLE—In good shipping demand, but only poor stock offering.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.39; No. 2, $1.25½. Oats firm and higher; 26½c. Corn in good demand; No. 2, 36c. Rye dull, a shade lower; No. No. 1, 68c; Barley dull; a shade lower; No. 2, 85c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, and lower; amber Michigan, $1.78; No. 1 red, $1.82; No. 2, $1.75; rejected, $1.45. Corn dull and unchanged; low mixed, 38½c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 34½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.50.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 500 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—COTTON—Quiet; good ordinary, 18@18½c; low middling, 19@19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal lower, at $3.20. Corn lower, at 62½@65c. Oats, mixed, 50c.

HAY—Lower, at $37.00@38.00.

BULK MEATS—Firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $7.50.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand, and prices steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 88@89c.

Sales leaf tobacco for January, 3,323 hhds, realizing $324,980.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; country brands higher. Wheat—No. 1, $1.75; No. 2, $1.70. Corn steady, at 46c. Oats firm, at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Refined dull and lower; standard white, in car lots, 17½c; trade lots, 18@18½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western, 61½c. Oats quiet; Western mixed 43@45c; white, 45@46c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong; mess pork, $14.25@14.50. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Hams, 12½@15c. Lard unchanged for Western.

BUTTER—Firmer; choice roll Western, 27@28c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 94c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $2.00; No. 1 do, $1.91@1.93; amber, $1.73. Corn dull and lower at 41½c. Oats quiet at 37c.

DRESSED HOGS—Scarce and firm at $4.95.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; white State, $2.05. Corn dull. Oats scarce. Barley firm; Canada, $1.08½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats easier, at 5¼@5½c, 8@8½c; bacon lower, at 6½@6¾c, 8½c, and 9½c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet and easier. Sales, 5,000 bales good ordinary at 18½@18½c; low middling, 19½@19½c; middling, 17½@20c; middling Orleans, 20@20½c. Receipts, 8,443 bales; exports: Great Britain, 2,625 bales; Continent, 1,482 bales; coastwise, 1,136 bales; stock, 211,694 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Flour quiet. Wheat strong; sales of 3 cars No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.57; 1 car white Michigan at $1.85; 1 car amber do at $1.80. Corn steady; sales of 8,500 bu No. 2 Western at 53c in elevator; 5 cars track.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $8.25@8.50. Wheat firm at $1.73@1.78. Corn firm at 40@41c. Other grains steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Lard—Steam a shade lower, 7½c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4½c; sides wanted at 6½c for clear rib, and 6¾c for clear—all fully cured. Bacon firm, and unchanged. Green meats steady; shoulders, 4@4½c, according to weight; clear rib, 6c. Hams, unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.75. Receipts, 3,800.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

Chicago Evening Board.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Sales at Night Board, 750 brls mess pork, seller March, at $12.27½.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A New Departure in Medicine.

It is difficult to induce the medical profession to abandon the old grooves in which it has travelled for centuries. Purgation, venesection, opiumization and blisteration are its team of venerable hobbies, and it does not like to harness up the new four-in-hand of invigoration, regulation, purification and renovation, and take a new departure. Advanced practitioners, however, who are not wedded to old dogmas, admit that in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters we possess, so to speak, a counter-charm to the malign influences that produce various diseased conditions. They do not deny that in cases of general debility, in nervous complaints, and in all disturbances of the liver, the bowels, and the digestive organs, this powerful and wholesome vegetable remedy effects extraordinary cures. The public rendered this verdict many years ago, and the enlightened members of the profession acquiesce in it. Better late than never.

PRINTS, &c.

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

NOVELTIES IN Prints & Cambrics.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will exhibit on, MONDAY, Feb. 3, new French Prints, Chintz colors, and Printed, Soft Finish Cambrics; Polkas and Stripes, in Napoleon Blue and Residu shades, the first arrivals of the season.

State and Twentieth-sts., Madison and Market-sts.

COTTON GOODS.

All leading makes of COTTONS At Down Town Wholesale Prices.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.,

328 & 330 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen, Will sell the following brands of Cottons, in any quantity, from one yard to a whole piece, at wholesale prices:

BLEACHED 4-4.

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA MILLS, LONSDALE, FORESTDALE, HILL, HOME, HARRIS, SOCIAL, and FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

UNBLEACHED 4-4.

ATLANTIC MILLS, PACIFIC MILLS, APPLETON MILLS, INDIAN HEAD, DWIGHT, STAR, NE PLUS ULTRA, PEPPERELL, and SHAWMUT.

With a full stock of Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, all popular brands, in 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4. Buyers from all parts can save money by patronizing the Dry Goods Store of

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. GOODRICH, Attorney-at-Law,

Has removed to Room 1 Cobb's Building, 124 Dearborn-st., near Madison, same office occupied before the fire.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts,

Being determined to close out, in the shortest possible time, the entire balance of their Retail Stock of about $600,000 worth of

DRY GOODS, Carpetings & Upholstery Goods,

Will, on and after Feb. 3, offer them at a still further reduction in prices, and below the cost of importation or manufacture.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Will be offered this week in Point Gauze Laces, in Collars, Handkerchiefs, and on the piece. Valenciennes Laces, Black Thread Laces, Lace Caps, Barbes, Coiffures, and Real Laces of every description.

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls, Real Black Thread Lace Shawls, French Cashmere Shawls, Broche and Paisley Shawls, Superb Brocaded Silks.

SATINS AND VELVETS

Reduced from $10.00 to $5.00
Reduced from 8.00 to 4.00
Reduced from 6.00 to 3.00

All the new shades in Plain Silks, for street and evening wear; Infants' Cloaks; Infants' Outfits; Misses' and Children's Pique, Muslin, and Cambric Dresses; Ladies' Linen and Cambric Underwear, Wrappers, and Robes de Chambre, of every description; Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gentlemen's and Boys' Merino, Silk, and Cotton Hosiery and Underwear.

Will open, at the same time, their reserve stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Prints, Percales, Grenadines, Bareges, &c., &c., which will be sold at a great reduction from value. We would particularly impress upon buyers the fact that their entire stock is composed of only the very newest and choicest goods, adapted to the wants of every class, and suited to the present and ensuing season; is well assorted in every department, and will positively be sold below the actual cost, the determination being to close it out in the SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS To be SACRIFICED.

We must reduce our stock rapidly before removal, and will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 27, and make our prices lower than any other house in Chicago, whether selling at cost or otherwise.

We offer Dress Goods, Black Silks, and Paisley Shawls at unprecedented bargains. Will close out our Cloaks and Suits at half price. Will sell Cheney Brothers' American Black Silks at $1.75; Colored ditto, $2.00; Pure Silk Velvet at $6.00, worth $10.00; at $8.00, worth $14.00; at $10.00, worth $16.00.

Special attention called to Woollens and Flannels at cost.

Decided bargains in Real Laces of all kinds, Collars, Barbes, etc.; also, Ladies' Cotton Underwear, below cost, Ladies' and Gents' Flannel Underwear, Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, etc., at largely reduced prices.

Please come early in the morning. "First come first served."

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.

103 East Madison-st.

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IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES, and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK. The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on

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SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co., 23 Gracechurch-st. ... London
W. R. SUTTON & Co., 33 Aldersgate-st. ... London
WILLIAM TAYLOR, 4 Renfield-st. ... Glasgow
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co. ... Plymouth and Southampton
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 33 Rue Quatre Septembre ... Paris
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 37 Place du Commerce ... Havre
JAMES R. McDONALD & Co. ... Hamburg
UHLMAN & Co. ... Hamburg, Bremen, and Leipzig
Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

SAVINGS BANK.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres. W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST CO. Savings Bank.

125 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill.

Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.

Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $32,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

GENERAL NOTICES.

N. W. ABEL LOOM CO.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Northwestern Abel Loom Co. will be held at Room 4 Sherman House, on Wednesday next, the 5th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Business of very great importance will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is desired. By order of the President. W. M. TRUE, Sec. and Treas.

LEA & PERRINS'

CAUTION! WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The month of January has been an unusual one in the local money market, in the respect that there has been no relaxation. The demand has been very active during the whole time since the opening of the year, and the supply of loanable funds has been scanty enough to keep rates of interest in the open market considerably above the usual average of the year. The causes are well understood to be local. The freight blockade is the principal and most immediate one, but there is also a large amount of indebtedness for building, which causes a pressure to meet liabilities that are due, now that the great bulk of the business buildings are completed. Some of the leading mercantile houses say their trade during January has been up to the average of past years, but the majority say that the severity of the winter and the blockade of the railroads has seriously diminished the trade of the month.

The demand for accommodation from grain dealers is very active, and the general expectation of an increase in the receipts of grain gives the prospect of a further increase in their necessity for accommodation next week.

In the open market, 1½ per cent per month is the ruling rate for prime business paper.

The necessity for cash is forcing a good many first-class local stocks into the market, though as a rule prices are tolerably well sustained.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$2,797,911.05	$351,114.20
Tuesday	2,709,119.75	241,524.68
Wednesday	2,392,352.12	279,273.00
Thursday	2,387,951.90	325,407.14
Friday	2,381,600.34	244,615.95
Saturday	3,715,838.02	448,777.08
Total	$16,384,773.18	$1,890,712.05
Corresp'g week last year	13,660,900.74	1,455,277.36

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	145	...
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	130	...
Commercial National Bank	135	...
German National Bank	125	...
Northwestern National Bank	205	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	112	...
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	155	160
West Division Railway	...	190
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	109	111
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	110
Chamber of Commerce	...	100
Traders' Ins. Co	...	100

Sales.

$10,000—German National Bank, at 125.
$5,000—Third National Bank, at 135.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114¼	114⅝
5-20s of '64	114¼	114⅝
5-20s of '65	115¼	115⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114¼	114⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116⅛	116⅝
10-40s	114¼	114⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s		95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109¼-110⅛
Gold Exchange		113⅞
Coin and Gold Coupons	112⅞	113⅞
100s Not War 1812	170	185
120s Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College land scrip		180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Gold sold at 113⅛@113⅝, and closed heavy at 113⅛@113⅝. Loans 2 to 7 per cent for carrying. Daily clearings, $60,000,000.

Governments heavy, and ⅛@¼c lower.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Export of specie for the week was $591,579.

Money was easier, and early loans on call were made at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, but in the afternoon there was a decline to 5 per cent. The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows a net loss of $2,051,025 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $3,244,679 above the 25 per cent required.

The stock market was quiet throughout the day, and the only exceptions to this rule were Erie, Western Union, Rock Island, and Pacific Mail. The last named was weak, and declined early in the day from 73⅞ to 72¼, but rallied at the close to 73. The market closed steady and firm, prices as follows:

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	116¼
5-20s of '62	114¾	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	114⅝	New 5s ex. int.	113⅛
Coupons, '65	115⅛	10-40s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	115¼	Currency 6s	115

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	47½
Tennessees, old	81	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	79
W. U. Tel	87⅜	Wabash	73¼
Quicksilver	44⅝	Wabash pfd	87
Adams Express	93⅞	Fort Wayne	93¼
Wells Fargo	84⅛	Terre Haute	12
American Express	69¼	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	77¼	Chicago & Alton	115¼
Pacific Mail	75⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	118
New York Central	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	48¼
Erie	67⅜	C., C. & C.	91
Erie pfd	79½	C., B. & Q.	119
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	94⅜
Harlem pfd	126	Indiana Central	40⅜
Michigan Central	109	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stocks	36
Northwestern	82	Union Pacific bonds	86¼
Northwestern pfd	91	Central Pacific	101⅝
Rock Island	113⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅝
N. J. Central	105	B. H. & Erie	9⅝
St. Paul	58		

REAL ESTATE.

The most prominent feature of the real estate market is the demand for nearly all classes of residence property, both improved and unimproved. There is quite an active inquiry for first-class residences costing from $20,000 to $30,000. The fact is a little remarkable, because, in times when money is tight, as it has been for the last three months, this class of property is usually the hardest to sell. We can give no explanation of it except that moneyed men (which, in some instances, is known to be the case) look for activity in trade and prosperous times next spring, and think the present pressure for money the best opportunity to take advantage of the necessities of owners of such property. The demand is equally good for residence lots at prices ranging from $50 to $250 per front foot, and builders are beginning to inquire for lots suitable for the erection of blocks of dwellings that can be sold at $10,000 to $15,000 for each house and lot. The demand for residence property extends to suburban lands, and the attention of speculators is directed mainly to acre property. During the whole of 1872 there was very little building of residences of any class in Chicago; the whole attention of builders and contractors was turned to the rebuilding of the business quarter of the city. In the meantime, the population of the city has increased at least 15,000. These facts are a sufficient reason for the increased rents and the increased demand for dwellings.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

It is difficult to sell business property except on certain streets and within certain limits. Notwithstanding the vast amount of capital that has been expended to draw trade into new localities, there is an evident tendency in business to gravitate back to the old centres. First-class trade has been permanently located on Madison and Washington streets, as far west as the river, and on Wabash avenue as far south as Van Buren, but with these exceptions no permanent extension of first-class traffic has resulted yet from the fire. A good many fine business buildings have been built in other new quarters, in the hope of drawing trade to them, and though this result will doubtless be effected in time, there seems no disposition on the part of merchants to try the experiment now.

There is now a surplus of business buildings over the requirements of trade, and this being the case, merchants naturally concentrate in the old centres, leaving numbers of new buildings in new quarters without tenants.

A BANKER'S OPINION.

If a complete history of the accumulation of wealth by individuals in the United States could be written, it would undoubtedly show that more men had grown rich by the increase in value of real estate than in any other way. Notwithstanding this, it is a fact that bankers generally, and also the keenest class of speculators, the men who handle bonds and mortgages, who deal in stocks and manipulate the daily markets, are inclined to look upon what they call "real estate speculation" with a feeling slightly akin to contempt. It seems to them too easy a plan of making money; too easily comprehended by the dullest intellects, and, for this very reason, they cannot divest themselves of the impression that there is some delusion in it that will some day be suddenly dispelled by a collapse.

In conversation, a few days since, a thoughtful banker was asked: "What do you think of the condition of real estate speculation and prices here in Chicago?"

"Well, as long as we have the present inflated volume of irredeemable currency, I don't see but prices may be sustained."

"Then you attribute the continued rise in values to an inflation of the currency and the immunity from redemptions in specie?"

"Yes, to a large extent. Currency is a medium of exchanging other things; a factor which can be put to use in no other way. Credit has been expanded and coined, as it were, into a tangible shape, in excess of the legitimate commercial requirements of the country. But, being in existence, and having no means of retiring as it would naturally do if it were redeemable in specie which could be exported, it obliges an increase of transactions to make artificial employment for its superabundance. Failing to find sufficient occupation in the speculation in commodities, it affects real estate and increases the volume of transactions, and the activity of trading in land creates the popular impression that the land is rising in value."

But don't you admit that the rise in value of real estate in Chicago is more largely attributable to the increase of trade and population of the city? You see that in other places, even in the West, real estate has not risen in value as it has here.

"Yes, the growth of the city is to a great extent the immediate cause of the increase of prices, but the growth of the city, the increase of trade and speculation are all in a measure attributable to the redundance of the currency. When the currency is allowed to contract to its natural volume, speculative enterprises will diminish trade, will fall off, and immigration will decrease. I tell you, sir, if we had been on a specie basis last November and December there would have been not only a currency panic but a general commercial panic, and real estate would have depreciated largely from present prices."

With your views, then, would you advise men who have money in any sum from $500 up to $10,000 to keep clear of real estate?

"By no means! Notwithstanding the probable shrinkage of values that would result from a resumption of specie payments, investments in real estate are after all, the safest for the largest class of men, because there are comparatively few of those who ever get hold of money by any hook or crook who are keen enough to succeed in trade, and, even with these few, success is in most cases only temporary; they make money, but do not keep it. The fact is that it is the men of mediocre talent who accumulate and keep money. They are not smart, and they know it. Having once got hold of money they are afraid to trust their own judgment to invest it in anything but real estate, or something of that kind, which can never lose its whole value, unless all the relations of commerce and society are broken up. The most cautious ones prefer investment in mortgages, which bear 10 per cent interest, but, in the general eagerness to make the most, are not satisfied with 10 per cent per per annum, and take the next safest thing, which is the outright purchase of the property."

The foregoing, if not the exact words, is at least the whole substance of the opinion of one of the most thoughtful and successful bankers in this city. On the whole, we should conclude that in his opinion any man who was not satisfied with 10 per cent per annum, accompanied by as near absolute security as can be had, could not do better than invest in real estate.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Feb. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Mohawk st, bet Linden st and North av, w f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $1,650.

Lot 7, in n ½ of Block 25, in Brand's Add, with other property, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $2,100.

North Curtis st, bet Kinzie st and Washington av, e f, Lot 7, with improvements, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $7,750.

West Kinzie st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 4, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Sub-lot 4 in Honore's Subdivision, Block 33, Sec 7, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Oct., 1872; consideration, $3,250.

Seymour st, bet Fulton and Kinzie sts, w f, 24x125 4-10 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Wood st, s e corner of Kinzie st, Lots 21 to 23, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 26, in Adams' Addition, dated Dec. 11. 1872; consideration, $900.

North Halsted st, bet Kinzie st and Washington av, e f, 40x100 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 18 and 21, in Brown and Hurd's Block 3, in Carpenter's Addition, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $8,425.

One hundred ft wide, e and w across e ½ Lot 5, in the partition of e ½ Sec 2, 39, 13, for Railroad, dated Dec. 6, 1872; consideration, $5,977.

One hundred ft across the w ½ of the above lot, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $4,100.

Washington av, bet Union and Desplaines sts, n f, 60 ft to alley, dated June 13; consideration, $17,000.

Emerald st, n of Thirty-first st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $500.

Second st, bet Temple and Keith sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 25, 1871; consideration, $850.

Hurlbut st, s of Black Hawk st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $1,500.

Henry st, n e cor of Laflin st, s f, 22 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $1,500.

Part of Lot 32, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $750.

Part of the above lot, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $300.

State st, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 150 ft to alley; also, Wabash av, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 15, 1872; consideration, $21,500.

Clayton st, n e corner Fisk st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $1,200.

North ½ of Lot 17, in Block 27, in Iglehart's part of s e ¼ Section 27, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Green st, between Van Buren and Tyler sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $3,125.

Third st, between Armour and Bickerdike sts, s f, 75 ft to alley, dated Dec. 1, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Morgan st, s of and near Gurley st, e f, Lot 3, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $1,200.

North av, 25 ft w of Seymour av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $850.

Dania av, 241 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Dania av, 266 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Second st, bet Armour and Bickerdike sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 1, consideration, $1,400.

Lot 19, in n ½ of Block 5, of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Nov. 6, 1872; consideration, $800.

Seymour av, 217 ft n of Thompson st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Nora av, n e corner of Kirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Seymour av, 25 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

Seymour av, 50 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

Western av, 300 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $750.

Dania av, n w cor of Hirsch st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Nora av, 216 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

North av, 48 ft e of Nora av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $800.

Dania av, 150 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

Seymour av, 316 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Quinn st, s of and near Wrong st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,500.

The premises, No. 94 Wilson st, dated Nov. 16, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

South 181 25-100 ft of Block 8, of Packer's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 5, 38, 14, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $10,000.

Egandale av, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth sts, e f, 173½x150 4-10 ft, dated Oct. 2, 1872; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 41 and 42, in Block 12, in Adam Smith's subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated Sept. 27, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 10, of Pryor & Hopkins' w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 26 and 27, in Block 2, of Prout & Colman's subdivision, in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 26, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 5, in Block 2, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,400.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 1: City property—number of sales, 169; consideration, $784,708. North of City Limits—number of sales, 4; consideration, $21,400. South of City Limits—number of sales, 28; consideration, $144,868. West of City Limits—number of sales, 2; consideration, $136,000. Total sales, 203. Total consideration, $1,086,976.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,772	3,000	5,473	2,663
Wheat, bu	36,395	3,139	10,668	2,031
Corn, bu	68,365	44,967	2,902	10,778
Oats, bu	14,150	11,130	5,663	6,392
Rye, bu	3,464	375	400	2,261
Barley, bu	11,040	2,809	7,723	12,587
Grass Seed, lbs	109,910	51,945	172,161	....
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	17,829	....	12,016	....
Cured Meats, lbs	59,300	28,380	2089,660	1170,949
Beef, brls	....	19	100	....
Pork, brls	....	1,882	130	65
Lard, lbs	49,670	170,200	225,360	247,250
Tallow, lbs	11,546	11,610	....	....
Butter, lbs	59,370	41,370	33,100	4,000
Dressed Hogs, No	5,558	3,403	2,950	1,490
Live Hogs, No	30,832	16,398	3,961	2,726
Cattle, No	3,733	1,531	1,387	1,461
Sheep, No	2,682	1,057	1,565	1,011
Hides, lbs	122,455	65,800	125,380	33,531
Highwines, brls	240	227	258	221
Wool, lbs	47,070	880	99,000	....
Potatoes, bu	1,250	300	....	....
Lumber, m ft	320	703	373	454
Shingles, m	160	210	60	439
Lath, m	40	72	16	23
Salt, brls	135	....	163	1,129

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 7,044 bu wheat, 8,143 bu corn, 857 bu oats, 2,838 bu rye, 5,479 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 24,182 bu wheat, 22,685 bu corn, 6,995 bu oats, 5,601 bu rye, 19,613 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 65 cars wheat, 213 cars corn, 15 cars oats, 7 cars rye, 23 cars barley. Total, 323 cars, or 128,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stocks at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Feb. 1, 1873.	Jan. 25, 1873.	Feb. 3, 1872.
Flour, brls	32,638	30,580	20,020
Wheat, bu	139,276	123,820	27,957
Corn, bu	279,005	510,885	327,412
Oats, bu	112,950	200,680	81,073
Rye, bu	14,841	19,053	10,922
Barley, bu	65,680	82,000	24,345
Dressed hogs, No	23,107	20,214	19,965
Live hogs, No	135,039	106,094	76,545
Cattle, No	13,878	8,445	9,423
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	29,106	28,221	14,981
Wheat, bu	37,657	48,286	8,009
Corn, bu	14,650	31,836	146,822
Oats, bu	50,499	153,603	61,486
Rye, bu	3,193	2,200	5,261
Barley, bu	37,594	43,072	35,352
Dressed hogs, No	15,300	19,036	10,336
Live hogs, No	24,164	20,241	17,762
Cattle, No	6,955	5,268	6,933

There was some talk to-day about chartering vessels to load now with grain, and leave at the opening of navigation. It was rumored that 12c was bid for corn to Buffalo.

The leading produce markets were quiet today, with not much change in prices. The attendance in the early morning was much smaller than usual, as most of the leading operators were busy in their offices, receiving and paying for produce delivered on the option of seller February, while the clerks were running around from one office to another, carrying the pieces of paper which convey title to grain and provisions. They were too busy in settling up past deals to make many new ones; and individual arrangements had been made so perfectly that there was little trading required to be done in order to equalize the burden in proportion to ability to carry it. Deliveries were very free this morning, but no one received property which he had not expected to receive, and most of them were prepared to pay for it. Hence there was no particular pressure, either to buy or to sell; and trading was slow.

The grocery trade was fairly active to-day. Not only were mail orders more numerous, but the attendance of buyers in person was noticeably larger than on the preceding days of the week, and the feeling among jobbers generally was one of confidence. In prices there were no quotable changes, if we except a ½c advance in bi-carb soda. Coffees continue exceedingly strong, and rice, syrups, teas, spices, and most other goods were also firm. Sugars are still weak. There was only a light amount of trading in domestic and foreign dry goods. Orders are still coming in sparingly, and the volume of business was far from being up to the expectations of the trade. Butter was in good request and the market was firm and tendency higher. The offerings of choice grades fell much short of the demand, and sales were effected at 24@27c. Bagging remains firm. Cotton seamless goods are now meeting with a good inquiry, and there are indications of a further upward movement of prices. Cheese continues firm at the advanced established earlier in the week, or at 14½@15½c for New York factory, and at 12@14c for Western do. The coal trade was fairly active at former quotations. Canned goods are beginning to move on a liberal scale, and the general market seems to be working firmer. With the exception of tomatoes, corn, and raspberries the market is well supplied. There was fair activity in the fish trade, and both lake and salt water descriptions were quoted firm. Dried fruits remain very quiet, and some lines of goods were lower. Apples were firmer. Hay remains dull. Hides and leather remain firm. In the oil market there were no new features. Carbon continues weak, while lard, linseed, turpentine, and whale are being held with decided firmness. Tobacco, wood and pig iron were without important change.

The demand for lumber continues light, but, in view of the moderate supply, all grades are held steadily at the quotations. Iron, nails, and metals, are firm, and a better demand exists. Orders are coming in from the country with more freedom, and dealers generally anticipate an early revival in trade. Wool was in moderate demand; consumers are purchasing in small quantities only for current necessities. Hops and broom corn were quiet and unchanged. Seeds were in moderate demand, and, for some descriptions, hardly as firm. Timothy sold at $3.25@3.60, and clover at $5.30@5.40 for ordinary, and $5.90 for mammoth. The market was better supplied with poultry, and chickens were more quiet, and lower. Other descriptions were about the same. The continued scarcity of eggs has produced another advance; fresh are now quoted at 36@38c, and pickled at 28@32c. Potatoes and green fruits meet with a moderate demand at previous prices.

Highwines were inactive and nominally unchanged, at 87½c bid and 88c asked. Our report of the market of yesterday seems to have been a little too low. No Chicago wines could have been bought then, or to-day, at less than 88c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were less active, and declined about 5c per 100 lbs, owing to the fact that shippers were slow to take hold, as they have a considerable stock on hand, for which they have been unable to obtain transportation. Heavy weights sold chiefly at $4.60@4.65, and light at $5.00@5.05, both closing at the inside. Sales were reported of 105 head at $4.70; 359 at $4.65; 328 at $4.60; 264 (to arrive) at $4.55; 561, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.65@5.05; 661 do at $4.60@5.05; 660 do at $4.60@5.00. Total, 2,938 head.

Provisions were rather more active and steady at yesterday's range of prices. The receipts of hogs were again liberal, and the footing for the past month is the largest ever known; it is 561,245 live hogs, besides dressed; or at the rate of about 21,600 head per day, not counting Sundays and New Year's. And the indications are that they will come forward in nearly as great numbers this month. This made buyers rather cautious to-day; but holders were strong, and would grant no concessions. Mess pork is little wanted, except for speculative purposes, as consumers are turning their attention to meats more and more every year. We have yet about 42,000 brls of old pork on hand, of which some 5,000 brls will probably be moved out within a week. But this old pork can scarcely be said to be on the market, and its presence can make but little difference in the price of options, as they are exclusively in pork of this season's packing, of which we have about 26,000 brls on hand. Lard was in good demand, but generally at a shade below the market. Meats were in fair request from shippers, as they anticipated rather less difficulty in moving the property than heretofore. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.00; do seller March, $12.30@12.35; do seller April, $12.60@12.62½; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.30@7.32½; do seller March, $7.55@7.57½; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8⅛@8¼c for 16-lb averages, and 7¾c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3¾c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short ribs, 5½c; do short clear, 5⅝c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅞@6c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅛c. English meats, 6c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜@6½c for short clear; 9@9½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅜c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $12.00; 47 brls do (country) at $11.75; 1,250 brls do, seller March, at $12.35; 500 brls do at $12.30; 27 brls mess, ordinary (country), at $10.75; 3,200 tcs lard at $7.30; 1,000 tcs do, seller March, at $7.55; 20,000 lbs green shoulders (country) at 3⅝c; 40 boxes shoulders at 4⅛c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 260,000 lbs do at 6c; 590 boxes do at 6⅛c; 120,000 lbs green do at 5⅜c; 250 boxes short clear at 6⅛c; 60,000 lbs green do at 5⅜c; 500 boxes long and short clear at $6.31¼; 100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 100,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7⅝c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9⅝c; 20 tcs do (country) at 8⅛c; 80 brls city butchers' tallow at 7⅜c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	50	455
Pork, brls	....	206
Lard, lbs	288,790	2,415,387
Meats, lbs	632,080	7,970,696

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following statements of hog-packing at the principal points:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Total last season.
Chicago	1,083,088	1,017,899	1,229,208
Cincinnati	580,000	635,000	656,841
St. Louis	510,000	355,000	419,052
Louisville	310,000	309,512	309,512
Milwaukee	222,400	247,000	313,118
Indianapolis	161,500	140,000	172,100
Peoria	80,000	88,000	96,225
Total	2,948,988	2,789,411	3,196,606

The Daily *Commercial Report* gives the following summary of the packing in the West from 176 points (exclusive of Chicago and Cincinnati):

	To Jan. 25, 1873.	Totals and Esti'tes for 1872-73.	Total for 1871-72.
Illinois	290,317	402,850	411,824
Ohio	187,907	237,008	190,341
Indiana	521,659	581,075	538,994
Iowa	216,057	322,635	283,900
Missouri	760,327	917,000	692,618
Other States	678,100	811,100	820,458
Total	2,654,567	3,271,668	2,938,175

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of last Friday publishes additional returns of hog packing at various points, on which it bases the estimate that the packing of this season will be 5,121,451 head, against 4,831,558 last winter, or an increase of 6 per cent in numbers, while there will be an average increase of 5 per cent in the net weight of the hog. This is equivalent to an increase of 11.3 per cent in the products of hog killing.

Flour was less active, but again quoted a shade stronger by dealers, though reported dull and heavy in New York. The only bar to a much larger business to-day was said to be the difficulty of procuring cars for transportation. The total stock here is officially reported to-day at 27,484 brls; but of this only about 11,000 brls is on sale, the remainder being held for shipment. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 100 brls do, (Magic) at $9.50; 25 brls do at $9.00; 25 brls on private terms; 300 brls spring extras, (Ulh's Triumph) at $7.00; 200 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do (Minnesota Star) at $6.62½; 100 brls do (North Star) at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (Pacific) at $5.60; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.37½; 50 brls rye at $4.75. Total, 1,625 brls; also 10 tons bran at $12.00, on track. The following is a list of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50	@10.25
Red winter extras	6.50	@ 7.75
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.25	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.75	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.25	@ 5.25
Rye flour	4.60	@ 5.00
Buckwheat flour	6.87½	@ 7.50
Bran	12.00	@ ....
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was less active, and declined ⅝@¾c lower, the drop not occurring till late in the session. New York was quoted firm, but Liverpool was reported dull with a donward tendency, and our receipts were more liberal, with the promise of larger receipts in the future. These tended to dulness here; but the chief feature in our market was the absence of a desire to buy, as the February shorts seemed to have been all filled, and many operators were busy in receiving and redelivering, so that they had no time to make fresh trades. The great majority of dealers expect much larger receipts, now that "the back of the winter" is broken for the sixth time this season, and seem inclined to look for lower prices. They say that quotations have been kept up on the strength of the storms of which we have had enough, and that fine weather will work a radical change. There is no doubt that a great deal of wheat is waiting in the country to come in just as fast as the railroad cars can bring it here. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, opened at $1.25⅝, and declined to $1.24⅞ at the close. Seller March sold at $1.27½@1.28⅛; seller April sold at $1.30@1.31, both closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was quiet but firm, at $1.32. No. 3 spring steady, with $1.12 bid all through the session. Rejected spring was irregular. Cash sales were reported 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.32; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25½; 17,400 bu do at $1.25⅜; 26,600 bu do at $1.25¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.25⅛; 46,800 bu do at $1.25; 10,000 bu do at $1.24⅞; 13,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 400 bu do at 98c. Total, 135,600 bu.

Corn was steady, and rather more active on cash lots, but much less so on options for future delivery, the business of the session being chiefly in January and February deals, and in changing around, as the deliveries of to-day were quite large. Most of the business was transacted before noon. Our receipts were only moderate, and are but 279,005 bu for the past week, giving an increase of about 240,000 bu. New York was reported firm and quiet, seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30⅛@30⅜c; seller March at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller April at 32@32⅛c; seller May at 33⅛c; and seller June at 37⅛c; all closing quiet at the lowest quotation of the session. Cash sales were reported of 47,400 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 96,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 1,200 bu neglected at 28c; 1,600 bu do at 27⅛c; 1,600 bu ear at 34c divd. Total, 147,800 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and steady at the quotations of Friday, being in fair demand for settlement, while but little was offered or wanted on new deals. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 25½@25⅝c; seller March at 26⅛@26⅜c; seller April at 26⅞@27c; and seller May at 30⅛@30⅜c, all closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 at 25⅝c, and 1,800 bu do at 25½c.

Rye was more active, and quoted a shade easier at 68c for No. 2, being in rather better supply. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 68c, and 10,000 bu do on private terms.

Barley was dull and again declined 1c, the feeling being very dull, owing to an almost utter absence of buyers, though there was not much offered on the market. No. 2 cash or seller the month opened at 75c and closed at 74c. Seller March sold at 76@76½c. No. 3 closed at about 61c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 75c; 5,000 bu do at 74c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 61c; 400 bu rejected at 54c; 400 bu do at 52c; 800 bu do at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 800 bu do at 84c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 55c, all on track. Total, 11,800 bu.

BARLEY.

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following:

The Agricultural Bureau's estimates of barley produced in the United States for the undermentioned years are as follows:

	Bushels.
1840 per Census Report	4,161,314
1850 per Census Report	5,167,015
1860 per Census Report	15,635,119
1863 per Agricultural Bureau	11,368,155
1864 per Agricultural Bureau	10,632,178
1865 per Agricultural Bureau	11,391,286
1868 per Agricultural Bureau	22,896,100
1869 per Agricultural Bureau	28,652,200
1870 per Agricultural Bureau	26,295,400
1871 per Agricultural Bureau	26,718,500
1872	*28,500,000

*Estimated.

The deliveries of barley and barley malt at New York for the last two years were by the undermentioned routes respectively:

Via—	1871. Barley, bu.	1871. Malt, bu.	1872. Barley, bu.	1872. Malt, bu.
N. River boats	2,360,266	513,454	2,943,331	706,028
Ves'ls-Coastwise	29,405	21,540	25,265	2,500
Erie Railway	351,997	15,600	539,414	50,196
Camden & Amboy	......	......	......	......
Star Union Line	41,400	6,725	122,154	3,125
Hudson R. R.	218,382	226,927	295,994	375,011
N. J. Central	......	600	12,788	......
Empire, A.&A.L.	10,500	7,500	34,495	9,197
Total	3,011,950	792,346	3,964,441	1,146,057

The receipts of barley at the undermentioned Western points of accumulation were for the years ended Dec. 31:

At—	1869. Bu.	1870. Bu.	1871. Bu.	1882. Bu.
Chicago	1,513,110	3,276,134	4,069,410	4,727,755
Milwaukee	250,519	585,971	876,070	1,447,569
Toledo	87,897	100,000	82,692	95,581
St. Louis	748,847	778,517	876,217	1,233,435
Detroit	256,144	109,435	562,256	363,652
Cleveland	400,000	159,138	222,748	208,960
Cincinnati	856,432	836,331	800,988	1,170,950
Total	4,109,999	5,845,526	7,488,375	9,267,952

Receipts of barley at the undermentioned Eastern points or accumulation for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1869. Bu.	1870. Bu.	1871. Bu.	1872. Bu.
Buffalo	651,339	1,821,154	1,981,676	3,544,832
Oswego	3,199,747	3,523,954	2,472,288	2,791,038
Cape Vincent	16,243	3,940	7,471	*6,865
Montreal	66,238	40,465	64,284	165,576
Ogdensburgh	65,000	133,306	157,865	*145,872
Total	3,998,567	5,522,819	4,683,584	6,654,233

*Estimated.

Receipts of barley at the undermentioned seaboard ports for the years ended Dec. 31:

	1869. Bu.	1870. Bu.	1871. Bu.	1872. Bu.
New York	2,524,663	3,958,229	3,011,950	3,964,441
Boston	316,871	390,514	403,860	539,938
Philadelphia	580,340	775,850	816,200	730,380
Total	3,421,874	5,024,593	4,232,010	5,234,759

The imports of barley into the United States from Canada for four years ended Dec. 31:

At—	18[illegible]. Bu.	1869. Bu.	1870. Bu.	1871. Bu.
Chicago	92,017	373,951	34,625	......
Milwaukee	15,043	......	......	......
Detroit	118,050	40,255	109,439	69,773
Toledo	503,227	341,151	16,272	30,831
Cleveland	194,851	244,086	159,038	128,042
Sandusky	20,352	25,438	16,925	5,260
Erie	12,516	188,091	205,285	159,600
Buffalo	544,195	723,902	776,890	629,204
Susp'n Bridge	65,286	76,846	338,373	429,564
Charlotte	14,637	33,445	57,013	73,963
Oswego	2,061,385	3,167,023	3,269,149	3,219,424
Cape Vincent	30,800	16,243	3,940	7,471
Ogdensburgh	54,293	65,600	133,306	107,853
Totals	3,691,592	5,293,731	5,168,255	4,861,045

EGGS.

The growing importance of the egg trade has led the New York *Bulletin* to collect some statistics relating to it. It appears that the receipts at New York during 1872 amounted to about 500,000 brls, equivalent in dozens to 34,876,520, and valued at $7,765,425. In comparison with last year, the receipts exhibit an increase of over 90,000 brls, of the value of $640,633. Taking the number consumed in that city as a basis, it is estimated that the total annual consumption of eggs in the United States amounts to 4,000,000 brls. The value of these 4,000,000 brls, at 15c per doz, which may be considered a fair average price, at the farmer's door, reaches $60,000,000. The *Bulletin* says:

"As to the course of the market for the past year, we have to say that, during the first six months, it was very unsettled and unsatisfactory. The fluctuations were sudden, wide, and wild, carrying the market from one extreme to the opposite with such rapidity that the prices often changed two and three times in one day, giving neither the buyer in the interior nor the jobbers here any real basis of values to operate upon; and if a few dealers benefited by the fluctuations they produced by their manipulations, the majority lost in a game which was little more in their favor than the game of faro, in both of which the dealers held a big percentage in their own favor. The month of May found retailers, jobbers, commission men, and dealers buried under stocks bought during the speculative mania which pervaded the whole trade during the spring. In June the demand suddenly dropped off. In July the excessively hot weather came, and continued until the market was relieved of its surplus stock by the dumping carts. In September the market, being relieved of the incubus of stale stock which had kept it depressed through the summer, began to strengthen, and with a fair supply and legitimate, healthy demand, slowly but steadily advanced to the end of the year, going out at 35c, at which the year opened."

METALS.

Gilead A. Smith & Co., of London, Eng., give the following metal quotations:

Ordinary Erie rails, free on board in Wales, per ton, 205@210s; nail rods do at 220@230s; tin, per 112 lbs, at 144@146s, and tin plates at 34@40s per box, free on board in London.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25@1.25⅛ seller the month, and $1.27⅞@1.27⅜ seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 30⅛c seller the month, and 31⅛c seller March. Other cereals and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.76@1.82.

BROOM CORN—With the exception of a moderate inquiry for choice hurl and stock braid, trade was very quiet. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—This market was again firm, and for really fine grades better prices were realized. The supply of desirable table grades falls short of the daily consumptive demand, and, unless the receipts increase, prices must advance. Common and medium descriptions are in fair stock, but there is no considerable surplus, and holders are firm. We now quote: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 23@26c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless goods are moving on a liberal scale, and under light stocks and in sympathy with cotton and the late advance at the mills the market is exceedingly firm. For other goods in the list there is only a moderate demand and values are steady and unchanged. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Were in modrate demand. Choice grades are in light supply. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was rather more inquiry, especially for lime, cement, &c. Brick is selling in small quantities at $10.50, but many dealers are holding their property firmly at $11.00. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, 2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hilsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
14x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
20x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	32.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CHEESE—This market presented the same general features as noted on the preceding days of the week. A fair business was doing, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around. Fine goods are becoming scarce. We repeat our list: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Was quoted steady and firm. Following are the prices current: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00 Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in moderate demand. Prices were without material change, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ℔ m. Sales include 2 cars pork barrels at $1.25, and lard tierces at $1.70.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Business continues to improve, as the season advances, and the general market now exhibits a firm tone. Corn, tomatoes, and one or two other articles in the list are reported in light supply, but the general stocks are in good working order. Below are the prices current:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@ 4.00

EGGS—The supply is very light, and prices have advanced from 1@3c, quotable at 36@38c for fresh, and 26@32c for pickled. There is only a moderate retail trade. We note sales of 8 pkgs at 38c; 5 brls at 37½c; 36 cases at 36@37c; 150 doz at 35c; 10 brls pickled at 32c; 10 pkgs do at 30c; 3 pkgs poor at 20@23c.

FEATHERS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Prime live geese at 63@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Lake fish are in light stock, and are being held with great firmness at the late advance. Codfish are also in moderate supply, but otherwise stocks are in fair condition. Business is good, and improving. We report our quotations of yesterday: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this department trading continues slow. Neither local nor interior retailers seem inclined to buy beyond meeting immediate wants, and the general market continues easy. Apples are working a little firm, but aside from these there is a disposition to shade the quotations on anything like fair orders. We quote: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 13@14c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10@10½c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½c; Zante currants, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6@6½c; Michigan, 7@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate local demand. Apples in car lots are quotable at $3.00@3.50; oranges were in fair request. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.50@11.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@6.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $5.00@7.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—There was more life in the grocery market, and a better feeling seemed to prevail among dealers generally. Prices ranged the same as on yesterday. Sugars continue easy, but coffees, rice, syrups and most articles enumerated in the following list were quoted firm:

BI-CARB. SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23¾c; prime Rio, 23¼@23½c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12@12½c; B, 12@12½c; extra C, 11½@12c; C, No. 2, 11½@11¾c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10¾@11c; do prime, 10½@10½c; do fair, 9½@10c; do common, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 5@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this stable, the scarcity of cars preventing any considerable outward movement. ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue firm, under a steady and fairly active demand, at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@16c.

HOPS—The market was quiet and firm; prices are fairly adhered to. Foreign hops are reported easier at the East, owing to large arrivals. We continue to quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues to improve, and prices are ruling strong, owing to the firmness prevalent in the Eastern market. We quote:

Flat iron	4 8-10@ 5	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6 @ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10@ 6 8-10	rates
Rounds and square	5 @ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 6-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6¾ @ 7¼	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20c	℔
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔
German plow steel	11½ @12c	℔
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔
American tool steel	17 @18c	℔
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11½ @12½c	℔

LEATHER—Under this head not a single new feature was developed. Business was reported fair, with prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$39@41
Country harness	36@38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@1.10
Kip, veals	80@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@27
Country upper, No. 1	25@27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@23
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, light	35@38
Rough upper, heavy	32@35
Rough upper, damaged	27@30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@35
"B. A." sole	30@32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@80
Harness	40@45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the yards continues light, although a better feeling prevails among dealers and prices are held steadily as given below:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@75
Wagon poles (each)	55@60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business in this department is gradually picking up. Orders from the interior are coming in with more freedom, and a better feeling prevails. Metals are firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in light request and firm at $5.50 rates net. We quote: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—There was a little trading under this head, but, as a rule, the market was quiet. We again quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$18 @19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @5.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—There was a liberal movement in the leading oils, and, it we except carbon, which is still weak and unsettled, the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. No change was made in quotations, as follows: Carbon, 22@22½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 78@80c; naphtha, 63 gravity 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain dull, as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POTATOES—Were in tolerably fair demand. Car lots are quotable at 65@70c; store lots at 75@85c. Sales include 4 cars sound peachblows at 70c; 1 car do fair at 65c, all on track; 300 bu peachblows at 85c; 250 bu do at 80c in a retail way.

POULTRY—Met with a moderate inquiry. There is a better supply on the market, and chickens are a trifle lower. We note sales of 1,700 lbs (fancy) turkeys at 13c; 1,000 lbs do at 14c; 3,800 lbs do at 12½c; 400 lbs at 10c; 20 doz extra large chickens at $4.25@4.50; 60 doz at $4.00; 60 doz at $3.50@3.75; 20 doz frozen at $3.00; 8 doz geese at $7.00@9.00; 7 doz do at $6.50; 16 do ducks at $4.00; 11 doz do at $3.50@3.75.

SALT—Was in moderate request, and firm at the quotations given: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9⅛	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	90c

SEEDS—The demand was hardly so active as on previous day of the week, but still a fair amount of business was transacted, especially in timothy, which sold at $3.25@3.65. Clover was hardly as firm, but quotable at $5.30@5.40 for ordinary, and $5.90 for mammoth. Flax sold at $1.70, and Hungarian at $1.10. Sales include 50 bags prime timothy at $3.65; 100 bags do at $3.60; 100 bags at $3.55; 60 bags good at $3.50; 110 bags at $3.47½; 27 bags at $3.40; 30 bags do at $3.25; 125 bags prime clover at $5.40; 29 bags do at $5.30; 24 bags mammoth at $5.90; 95 bags flax at $1.70; 1 car prime Hungarian at $1.10.

TEAS—Were again reported fairly active and were firm at former prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choic to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in demand at the annexed range of prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Continues dull and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no special change, the demand continues moderate and prices are without material alterations. The receipts are fair and stocks are gradually increasing. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	52@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	37@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	32@35c
Super, pulled	45@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.

‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 10:[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:25 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:20 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	†5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	† 3:35 p. m.	†10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	† 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	†*7:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	*[illegible] a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

THE LAW COURTS.

How Bankruptcy Decreases Stocks---A Story of Arrests

Threatened Attachment for Contempt---Criminal Court Matters.

General Notes From All the Courts---Record of New Suits.

"The sliding scale," as applied to ales in bankruptcy," should be a standing head ar that class of newspaper reporting. Here is a case, filed on Saturday, in the matter of Hariet E. Collins, which is a fair exemplification of the rule. The inventory of stock made by the Marshals amounted to $4,214.04½, which was reduced by the Assignee's discovery of mistakes in adding up ($190.92) to $4,023.12, and increased by stock not inventoried ($10.50) to $4,033.62, against decreased by short goods ($165.75 to $3,867.87, and finally sold for $1,933.93. The short-coming can hardly be charged to the Marshals, who, we are told, are strictly honest men, and are generally so hurried in their inventories that it is morally impossible they should not err over to the extent of tottling up a single column, as in this case; and certainly not to the Assignees, who are of course selected for their probity and honor. Yet here is a stock which is inventoried at $4,214.04½ that decreases in a few weeks to $1,933.93. The safe way to estimate the value of an inventoried bankruptcy stock is to knock off 50 per cent right away.

A STORY OF ARRESTS.

It will be remembered that, a few days back, THE TRIBUNE reported that Mayer B. Frank had been arrested in this city under a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, on a charge of embezzlement. It now appears, from the affidavit of Frank, yesterday filed in the Circuit Court, that the parties who effected the arrest, namely, M. J. Newman and H. S. Drummond, took the prisoner to the Briggs House the same day (29d antimo), and conveyed him to his residence in this city, where, after a scene with his family, he was pleased to say that they informed him their business with him was not to take him to Missouri to be tried for embezzlement, but to compel him to pay Newman $500 on a liability for security for Frank, and $145 to Drummond for expenses in obtaining the requisition. For damages to his reputation Frank brings suit against the persons named in case, at $1,000, and on his bail-bond, and affidavit that judgment therein would otherwise be lost, a capias ad respondendum was issued by Judge Rogers on Saturday, the parties to be held in bail in $700.

THREATENED ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

You may as well carry a flask of nitro-glycerine in your waistcoat pocket, and then rub gaily in a railroad car over a broken rail, as interfere with property on which bankruptcy has laid its sacred claws. Wm. F. Boilvin has collected $45 rent due by tenants of part of premises occupied by the bankrupt firm of Botsy Boilvin, and the Assignee has pounced upon him and dished him up in the shape of a petition to the Court. Ruled to show cause in five days why his body should not be attached for contempt. The purging process is expensive, humiliating, and excessively irritating to the feeling. How like a little writhing worm that has been trod upon does a free and equal American citizen feel, in spite of Liberty and the soaring Eagle, during the purging process! He appreciates the value of a little scrap of paper to which the name of a Drummond or Blodgett is attached.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Wm. M. Johnston has filed a petition to the bankruptcy of the United States Brick Company as a creditor for labor performed in the Companies' yards, and money advanced to laborers, amounting in the aggregate to $2,000, allegiag as sorts of bankruptcy the stoppage of a fee for $1,153.12, payable to the order of Jacob Johnson, and a note for $1,424.75, payable to the order of Hall, Kimbark & G.

William H. Best, Assignee of H. Reimers, of Moline, on Saturday obtained leave from Court to sell by public auction the remaining stock of furniture belonging to the bankrupt's business and the uncollected accounts, the aggregate amount being some $1,000.

In the matter of Elisha Freeman, a discharge was ordered ost Saturday; and in to H. Herman et al., a discharge will be entered, unless objections are entered within ten days.

MORAL: PUT NOT YOUR TRUST IN DRY-GOODS DEALERS.

The vicissitudes of him who unfortunately gets mixed up in a bankrupt case are sometimes extremely bewildering. Such is the case with Samuel A. Rothermal, clerk to L. W. Cass, the bankrupt clothier of this city and Elgin. Rothermal, when he became Cass' bookkeeper, loaned him $500, taking two notes of $250 each; second, Cass told him he was leaving Elgin, and would no longer need his furniture, whereupon Rothermal bought it for $474, surrendering the two notes on payment; then the furniture was seized by an officer, by virtue of an attachment issued by Justice Kaufman, at the suit of Samuel A. French; and finally the officer had to give up the goods to the United States Marshal, who until Saturday held them. The bookkeeper stood it patiently until the last incident, when he appealed to Judge Blodgett. He appealed not in vain. He now revels in the possession of several truck loads of domestic furniture.

IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING CASES BEFORE THE FIRE.

Judge Williams, on Saturday, made the following order: It is hereby ordered that all chancery causes pending upon the docket of the Chancery Court previous to the fire of October, 1871, be redocketed, and the bills or petitions, or copies thereof, be restored by the parties interested to the files of said Court, on or before the first Monday of August next. In default of such redocketing and restoration, any and all cases pending prior to said fire will be dismissed by an Order of the Court for want of prosecution on said day, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient,

A LITTLE BILL FROM THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

A man's estate fritters away perceptibly under the operation of bankruptcy. Here is a little bill which the Court is asked to order paid in the matter of Harvey D. and Frederick W. Green: Marshal's fees, &c.; fees, etc., on warrant of seizure, $34.95; same on injunction order, $24; same on rule on bankrupts, $3; Custodian's fees, $102. Total, $163.95. The entrance fee, if it may be so termed, was $100. Yet these expenses are said to be 30 per cent less than under the old law. Proof was ordered to be taken.

SENTENCES IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

R. J. Jones, four years in the penitentiary for stealing $200 from the pockets of his landlord, in whose house he was sleeping; —— Maloney, three years in the penitentiary for stealing money from the person of a man in a saloon. Wm. Wilson, seven years for shooting a man who was visiting his sister, Kate Jones, one year for stealing money from a man in the Armory whist the latter was a prisoner. Armstrong and Healy were sent to the Penitentiary for one year each, and Brown for two years; Boylan, Davis ad Flynn, sixty days in the House of Correction; Farrell, four months; Hibbard, Clark, Boy and Woods, ninety days each; Hy. Wilson, forty days; and Charles and Peter Johnson one year each.

Pat Brady, the man who was set to prison for tearing up a note worth $700 owhich he was indicted, was yesterday granted a new trial, a witness from Indiana having arrived who gives evidence materially altering the appearance of the case.

"GENERAL" DORAN EXPELLED.

"General" Charles R. Doran, who came into the Divorce Court, so to speak, like a Hon, bids fair to go out, comparatively speaking, like a lamb. Among his account, is after hm with a relentless Cross-bill, and now a bill or No Exset shall not go out of the State, or, in the for being filed yesterday, affirming that the cipal is about to fly the State with the little of whose custody she seeks, without awaiting decision of the battle he has provoked.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Union Stock Yard National Bank v. Daniel Buckley; bill to enjoin collection of taxes.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,731 to 5,735 inclusive—Appeals, Schlesinger B. Frank v. H. Newman and H. S. Drummond; cases and attachment, $4,000. 5,737 and 5,738—Appeals, S. 939—Levi A. Eader v. The Davis Sewing Machine Company; assumpsit, $3,000. 5,740—John S. Montague v. Thomas Hoyne et al.; assumpsit $600. 5,741—Same v. Granville Bates and John Watson; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,742—Withheld for service. 5,743—William and Christian Rickard v. Joseph and Caroline Schlesinger B. French et al.; Newstead and H

THE AINSWORTH DIFFICULTY.

Other Views of the Question.

What Will the People Do About It?

HYDE PARK, Jan. 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The most important local question now agitating Chicago, and her southern suburbs, is properly designated in your paper as "The Perfumery War." It is a generic contest, so to speak—was born, as it only could be, in this great centre of animal slaughter. Could the Psalmist have compassed this epoch, in his declaration that there was "nothing new under the sun?" And not only are your city and your town, greatly interested and not a little exercised upon this question, but I opine that its settlement will be heralded abroad, among all civilized people of all wide-awake towns and cities, who have a curiosity to explore new subjects and sensations, and who have the gift of smell. Where, upon the round earth, can we find another city like Chicago, that creates one hundred tons per day of slaughter-house blood, and entrails, and of dead horses, dogs, and cats, to be "worked up," or otherwise cast out?

While the pending contest, as to the character of its participants, may be well understood, at home, people at a distance are liable to be misled by such headings in our city papers; as "The Hyde Park War!" "A Suburb Against a City!" etc. Allow me to say, as briefly and as pointedly as language will permit, that this opposition to the "fertilizing" business at Ainsworth, comes from the people of Chicago,—from among the most prominent of her business men; men who own and occupy her stores, and manufactories; who, throng her grain and her lumber marts; who add inestimably to her galaxy of art and science, and who eminently preside in her halls of justice, and who occupy the higher niches of practice in her courts. And even her editors are fain to seek our sylvan shades, as well as common folk,—and who would scorn the imputation, when abroad, that they were not "a citizen of Rome!" True it is that some of these people sleep, and partly eat, at their houses in Hyde Park. But their business—their means of livelihood, their sole and daily occupation, is at Chicago. They receive their customers, their friends, and their mail matter at Chicago. Most of them have two dollars at stake in Chicago, to one in Hyde Park. I ask you, Mr. Editor, to call over the list of the town officers of Hyde Park, commencing with Hon. C. M. Cady, the President of her Board of Trustees, in order to convince yourself, or "any other man," that they all rank high among the prominent and substantial bees in the Chicago hive. Will you ride with me, Mr. Editor, down Hyde Park avenue, from the Chicago city limits, and observe who live in those beautiful suburban homes, in order to appreciate more sensitively the fact that seven-eighths of them are to-day prominent operators and creators in your great city. And notice, will you, as we pass along, the street gas lamp posts, the miles of finest stone road to be found in America, new and elegant edifices to be found upon every hand, artesian wells, preparations making for pump works and lake water, and last, if not least, the stars and blue of our useful police? We will pass on, over the almost continuous stone pavement, even to Ainsworth (and which eclipses any roads or streets to be found to-day in Chicago). We will safely and speedily arrive there, unless, perchance, you have unfortunately encountered a too vigorous puff from the "fertilizing" concern, and have fainted dead away. Even so, but presuming your present recovery from these ills of "fertilization," we are at South Chicago, and witness its wonders of but a year's natural growth—the Government pier, several hundred feet long; the finest natural harbor and river roadway of Lake Michigan; scores of new houses, stores, and shops; flouring mill, lumber yard, an elegant hotel, and the largest woollen mill building west of Pennsylvania, 80 by 200 feet, four stories in height, to be run by 100 looms, employing and supporting a population of 300 people, the building about completed, the machinery for it being manufactured in an adjoining steam foundry—the mill to be in full operation by July next. And now call up the list of the owners and creators of this work, and we find them, with hardly an exception, to be among the most prominent business men of Chicago, who at present live in Chicago, and who, as owners of her blocks of stores, her factories, etc., have rights of citizenship equal to any of her pork or beef slaughterers, or other men of blood and gore. And need we mention that general multitude of prominent, useful, and far-seeing people of Chicago, who now reside there, and simply own lands and lots in Hyde Park? Tell me, is not their name legion? Do they not own three-fourths of unimproved Hyde Park? Can you hardly cast a stone into a prominent banking house, or counting room, or manufactory, and not skelp the occiput of such a fortunate "speculator?" So true it is, that this "offal" fight is waged by the people of Chicago, as against a few (oh! how small their number!) of "speculators" in blood, and bone, and manure. Having established, as I hope, the status of the parties to this impending conflict, viz.: the many people of Chicago, against the few, permit me a word in behalf of "The Real Estate Speculators," of Chicago (or Hyde Park), whom our "fertilizing" friends attempt to besmear, in this connection. Such "speculators," in any other place than Chicago and vicinity, must wage their own battle. For that "speculator" who alights upon a tract of land, and unimprovingly stifles and smothers it, and himself, until death doth them divide, I have no concern. But the prominent real estate firms of Chicago, who truly understand and follow their calling, as surely they do, stand in the front ranks of her busy hosts. Their home edifices and business blocks adorn and beautify her streets and avenues, and in almost every instance the elegant suburban towns and localities are their creation. They have directly drawn millions of capital to Chicago for investment, and, in hundreds of such cases, the owner has eventually followed his money, and now dwells in her midst. It is proverbial of the Chicago "Real Estate Speculator," that he is a very beaver, as a builder and improver—he never ceases to build roads, streets, houses—as "old Stapleton" would say, with him such has become "human natur'." He is to Chicago a true "fertilizer"—his mission to build up and beautify,—not to poison and destroy.

To introduce a false issue, in place of a true one, is a device as ancient as controversy itself. Go put the Town Officers and "magnates" of Hyde Park upon trial, instead of the "fertilizers," is an easily detected conceit.

And now, a few words as to this Ainsworth "fertilizing" institution, and I have done. What shall be done with it? Correct answers to these queries are a solution to the question. I have visited it,—upon a sunny day in January, of a previous year,—finding an immense array of coarse one-story sheds, with steam works over its centre. Railroad tracks ran to several points, within and around the shedding. At that time the mass of "stuff" had accumulated and was daily increasing quite beyond the capacity of "the works." And upon one side there was being "stacked" hundreds of tons of offal. Imagine a yard, say, 500 feet square, piled two to three feet high with livers, lights, entrails, pools of coagulated blood, and skinned carcasses of dead horses, and innumerable dead dogs or cats—here, the ghastly head and huge horns of a Texas ox staring out from amidst the mass, while yonder the joints and tendons of some departed bucephalus springs doubling from the gory pile, like cypress knees in a Louisiana swamp. The immense pile was frozen nearly solid, permitting close inspection by the tourist. At noon-day the sun had slightly warmed up the premises, and the stench was intolerable. A friend, who accompanied us, a Chicago banker, and who is given to terse and vigorous expressions, declared it was "very loud." He added his tribute to Ainsworth "fertility" by depositing his dinner in an adjacent fence corner. One of the workmen informed us that they hoped to "catch up" with the stuff, and have the grounds clear, by midsummer coming. As to the quality of this "fertilizing" aroma, what can be said? At a jovial meeting of a literary club, in a past age, the banter was given out that none of them could, in accurate set phrase, describe a stink! And so it proved—the English language was inadequate to the occasion. This Ainsworth odor is not a natural one—it is peppered and spiced by art of man, and, therefore, altogether the more pungent and penetrating. It is borne to the houses upon the wings of the four winds, and from thence is reflected back to earth upon each translucent sunbeam. It seeks us amid our dreams, causing southern windows to descend upon the otherwise refreshing midnight breeze of feverish midsummer. It steals within the brain, peopling it with visions of goblins damned. It penetrates all space, and clothes us with a garment. A lady, apparently in delicate health, approaching Chicago, in a Southern Michigan car, upon a beautiful sunny morning of spring, was observed to turn deathly pale. A gentleman near by, perceiving her condition, and aware of its probable cause, promptly closed the open window at her side. After a little while, and she had regained her composure, she inquired the meaning of that sudden and singular atmospheric abomination. The gentleman studied for a moment, to arrive at the proper definition in the premises, and then answered, "Oh! I believe that place is called the Chicago Fertility Factory." In a sleeping-car, in Central Ohio, as some gentlemen were retiring to their bunks, one of them remarked that he would like to be awakened before quite reaching the city the next morning. "Never do you mind," remarked another, "you'll be stunk quite out of this car about half an hour before we get to the depot." How many thousands of travellers, upon the several great railroad routes into Chicago, will add their testimony to the popular decree, that the Ainsworth foulness is a stigma upon our civilization, a reproach to the city and to the century.

Now, these "works" are destroyed by fire, and what is being done daily. One hundred *tons* of dead matter is being stacked up for future work. At the utmost those works cannot be restored to full running capacity, within less than ninety days. And then, they will not much more than keep up with the daily accumulation, at least 5,000 tons thus left to swelter and rot in an August sun! But, says some one, this stuff is now daily being deodorized, disinfected, and otherwise duly "treated." During this extreme wintry weather the stuff is a solidly congealed mass long before it reaches the works. It is heaped up promiscuously, and is handled at every disadvantage. Will any scientist in the "fertilizing" interest inform us how they will go about to daily "treat" this enormous amount of frozen offal before its wintry embrace is loosened by a spring or summer's sun? Mark Twain relates that, in early staging times in California, during one dark and stormy night, a stage was upset, and its conductor rolled headlong down a twenty-foot gulch, and went "kersouse" into a puddle of water. Scrambling to his feet, and looking up, he shouted, "Driver, don't you come down here!" The driver, coolly looking over the precipice, with hands upon his knees, laconically replied, "D'yer think I'm a dum fool?" This mass of corruption, in its icy arrest, is there, to stay awhile. Its peculiar combination of flesh and bone is such that it is proof against ordinary edge tools. Nor can it be cut by chlorides, or reduced by acids. To blast it apart would require the persuasion of a Burrill steam drill, and it will put to shame the spunky terrors of nitro glycerine.

If the Ainsworth works are to remain, their burning, on New Year's morn, was a calamity to Chicago. But they were destroyed — and now! And here I propose to leave them. Their future is no concern of ours—provided they follow the Star of Empire and Horace Greeley's advice, and "go West." Or, let them flit to the Sunny South, and there conduce to the growth of yams and cotton. Then we will enthusiastically exclaim, "Good thing!" Meanwhile, the "killing" interests of Chicago will take care of themselves. Their proprietors will devise methods of disposal of the offal, with no such violent tendencies to corruption, disease, and death, as now afflict us. If they do not, they will simply prove themselves no Yankees, and not up to their trade. As to this difficulty, it has culminated to its crisis. Rebuild Ainsworth, and when will you get rid of it? If Chicago grows, as every mother's son of us believes it will, she will be down there bodily within a few years. And then? The burned-out "fertilizers" can more cheaply move, and rebuild, now, than hereafter. Their lands at Ainsworth (South Chicago) thus released, will go far, in value, (and now valueless) to rebuild elsewhere. Meanwhile "The People" have taken up this contest, and who shall prevail against them? A sufficient amount of iniquity was only needed to arouse them to action in New York City. Railroad combinations, chicanery, and extortion now begin to receive their attention. Chicago has ran off her street sewerage by an up-hill water route. And now, Providence (or a hot gudgeon, I will not say which,) has opened the door for the exit of our southern disagreeability. Shall we, knowingly and wilfully, close the door and retain the curse? Yours, &c., J. G.

"FONETIKS (NOT) IN JAPAN."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was much pleased to see a communication in THE TRIBUNE of Friday, 24th ult., touching upon the important subject of Phonetics. I heartily concur in the ideas the writer advanced, and wish to add a few thoughts which have suggested themselves to me. Whether the Japanese adopt the English language or not, is a question that time alone will settle; for it would be a herculean undertaking to discard a national language, and force upon the people a language so entirely foreign to them as ours would be. But the question of modifying our alphabet and our system of orthography, combining certain characters so that they would represent exactly what they express, or express exactly what they represent, would be a comparatively easy task, if the newspapers (now the popular educators) would "study up" and place the subject more familiarly before their readers.

The arguments in favor of the change are without end and unanswerable. As has been suggested by Mr. Bennett, there are many words in our language that, phonetically, would be spelled the same because of a similarity in sound,—as *rein, rain; thee, the; great, grate; read, reed*, etc.; but it must be remembered that, under our present system, we have words spelled precisely the same and pronounced entirely different,—such, for example, as *minute* (mi-nute), *minute* (min-it); *present* (pre-sent), *present* (pres-ent), and numerous other illustrations that might be given were it necessary. Now, take either of the above words, and isolate them from all connection, and who could tell by the way in which they are spelled as to which was the proper pronunciation. Either will answer for both, or both for either. Phonetics would make each word definite at sight, and their meaning obvious.

But the great advantages to be derived from the phonetic system are these: A child, when he has learned the phonetic characters thoroughly, can, with a little practice, read almost anything and pronounce the words correctly. Instead of being required to study five years in order to be able to read in the Fourth Reader, under the present system, he can accomplish the task in less than one-third of the time by phonetics, and much more thoroughly. Secondly, a person who can read English correctly by the phonetic system, will be able to read and pronounce correctly any foreign language printed or written in the same characters. Thus, a student in French, Latin, German, or any other language, living or dead, will experience no difficulty in learning without a master, nor will he incur the risk of being laughed at for ridiculous mispronunciations. Thirdly, the various dialects of different localities would eventually fade out, and words would have a uniformity of sound wherever the same language is spoken.

This is a progressive age. Everything is now done on the railroad or telegraph scale, with lightning speed, and the wonders of a former decade are now accomplished in a single year. The only science that is dormant and behindhand is our system of education. It takes too large a slice out of a brief lifetime (average 33 years) to become an intelligent person, as the world now measures intelligence. Almost two-thirds of our average existence is required to fit us for the other one-third. Place phonetic books and papers in the hands of our students, and they will accomplish more in three years than they do now in ten. Two-thirds of the entire schooling a student gets is devoted to the spelling and pronunciation of words, after he knows the letters forming them. The student in geography would never know the pronunciation of geographical names on the map, were it not that they are placed there *twice*,—once as spelled and once as pronounced.

But I have now encroached too much upon your space, perhaps, though I have by no means exhausted the subject. I hope to live to see the day when men will not look upon this science as an innovation, as people in former times were wont to regard every new invention. Let us turn on the light, that the nations may see to walk without stumbling. GEORGE WISE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1873.

"IRELAND AGAINST ELIZABETH."

The Father Mathew Temperance Hall was well filled last night to hear the lecture on "Ireland Against Elizabeth," by John F. Finerty. The lecturer dealt with the subject from a historical standpoint, narrating the chief wars of the Irish against England under the Tudors, especially those of the Geraldines and O'Neills. He gave a thrilling account of the campaign in Ulster from 1567 to 1603, ending in the English conquest of the whole of Ireland. The bravery of the Irish soldiers in the numerous battles fought on the Blackwater and elsewhere was particularly dwelt upon, and the final defeat of the Irish cause was attributed less to English prowess than to Irish disunion. The speaker drew a picture of the horrors of those long wars, and held them up as a warning to the Irish people everywhere, that their natural valor cannot protect them from slavery, unless they conquer the vice of faction and tolerate one another. The calumnies of English historians were dealt with in fitting terms. The lecture was frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Meeting of the Village Tustees—New Subdivisions—The Perfumery War—Treasurer's and Police Captain's Reports—The Literary Society.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. All the members were present except Mr. Doyle.

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Ulrich & Bond's subdivision of block 15, in G. W. Smith's subdivision of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 25, T. 38, N. R. 14 E. was approved. Smith's subdivision of Lots 21 and 23 in Subdivision of Lots 9 to 16 in Margaret Johnson's subdivision of S. ½ of S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of Section 3, T. 38, N. R. 14 E. was *not* approved.

BILLS WERE ORDERED PAID,

To John McCaffrey, $5,000; C. Creighton, $1,500; D. Healey, $150; Dobson & Rhodes, $147; C. Roggeveen, $27; sundries, $50.25. Total, $6,874.25; and several others were presented and referred.

WIDENING FIFTY-FIRST STREET.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor, and a formal ordinance was adopted, to condemn 17 feet on each side of Fifty-first street, to widen the same to 100 feet from Grove Parkway to Lake Michigan.

FERTILIZER WAR.

President Cady, of the Select Committee on Litigation, reported that an answer had been filed, and the motion to dissolve the Farwell injunction would be argued on Monday; the application for an injunction in the United States Court would probably be argued on Tuesday. That an injunction against the Fertilizing Company had been prayed for by John Goughan on his own account, and that suits had been instituted by individuals for their own relief and protection, with which, of course, the village of Hyde Park had nothing to do.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

George M. Boyne, Treasurer, filed his monthly report of receipts and disbursements aggregating over $42,000 on each side, and showing a small balance on hand. Nothing has yet been received on the taxes for 1872.

Captain Binford reported arrests by the police for January, 18; of which 7 were Americans, 5 Irish, 3 Germans, 2 French, and 1 Behemian; Residents of Chicago 16, and of Hyde Park, 2. For teaming without license, 8; bringing in offal, 5; breaking the peace, 3; drunk, 2. Amount of fines assessed, $304; collected, $296.54.

EXTEND THE THOROUGHFARE.

A petition was presented by Messrs. Cornell, Boyne, and Fisher to have South Chicago avenue extended from its present terminus at Stony Island avenue, 100 feet wide through to State street, and also to extend Michigan and Wabash avenues southwardly to a junction with the same.

COMMUNICATIONS WERE PRESENTED,

From Moses Warren for correction of an error made in collection of his personal tax for 1871.

From H. B. Lewis, for allowance of interest on a claim he has held for two years.

From Theodore Walker, for a bridge near Forty-first street and Wabash avenue.

From C. F. Springer, for payment of repairs to a broken buggy, caused by bad roads left at night without warning lights.

From Cornelius Kuyper, for allowance for fourteen months' services as watchman and constable in the Third District.

Adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 8.

POLLUTING CALUMET RIVER.

Another phase of the perfumery war was developed on Saturday. Complaint was made on oath by James H. Bowen, before Justice Horne, against R. W. Ralston, of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, for polluting the Calumet River so as to render the same unwholesome or offensive in violation of the Statutes of Illinois, (vide Gross' Statutes, p. 193, Section 21), and he was fined $100 and costs, from which he took an appeal to the Circuit Court. Several of the employes of the Company were arraigned at the same time, and were dismissed on account of informality in the complaints and warrants.

HYDE PARK LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following exercises are announced for this evening; Musical Director, W. J. Fairman; oration, Joseph C. Young; debate, "Ought Capital Punishment to be Abolished?" Affirmative, C. L. Brainard, H. M. Wilcox; negative, D. H. Horne, W. J. Herrick. Ladies' Department, Miss Gray.

THE TWEED TRIAL.

Address of John Graham and Lyman Tremain—Charge of Judge Davis—Exciting Incidents.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 21.

The same crowd which on Wednesday filled the hall of the new Court House, and was pushed and ordered back by policemen, appeared yesterday, and discontentedly growled because all could not hear the addresses of John Graham and the Hon. Lyman Tremain for and against William M. Tweed.

The difference between the two leaders,—Graham and Tremain,—not only in the style of their oratory, but in the manner and appearance of the two was very striking, and called forth many remarks from the bystanders. Mr. Graham, with his low-set head, and occasionally sullen eyes, reminded one strongly of the bull-dog who seizes hold only to drop off when nothing is left to worry and tear. This is the most striking characteristic of this criminal lawyer, and the universal comment upon him is, not "what a powerful pleader!" for he too often loses force in verbiage of argument, but "what a grip the man has!" Mr. Graham can be very affecting, too, as was shown in an equally exciting and famous case,—the McFarland trial,—and he carries with him the power of those who can "weep with them that weep."

Yesterday several of the jury bore witness to this power by their own wet eyes, while the advocate himself, with his handkerchief to his eyes, apparently forced out the touching phrases that choked his utterance. Upon the *habitues* of the Court, however, the solemn eloquence was entirely lost, and the smiles were visible upon all sides, and increased in inverse ratio to the depth of feeling evinced by the tender-hearted lawyer. All through his argument his client, Mr. Tweed, sat at his right hand, leaning back comfortably in his arm-chair; and so thoroughly composed was he, so entirely at his ease, that the looker-on almost expected to see him clap his hands softly, and to hear him whisper, "Bravo!"

As soon as Mr. Graham seated himself, after a tremendous effort of two and a half hours, and after a peroration in which his client was invested with the usual virtues, was described as suffering from the same "public clamor" that has convicted so many innocent men, and was put in the attitude of a heroic citizen waiting without fear the verdict of his peers, Mr. Tweed rose from his seat, bent forward over his defender, grasped his hand cordially, and in the face of a court-room agape with curiosity, thanked him pointedly, and resumed his place.

When Mr. Tremain rose to reply, the anxiety and interest ran up ten-fold. Hardly recovered from his late attack of sickness, with his left arm inclosed in a sling, the lawyer jumped at once into one of the most scathing criticisms that has ever been heard within these walls. Unlike his opponent, Mr. Tremain stands, at least, five feet eight inches in height, with a large, fleshy, rather impressive face, a voice too monotonous in inflection, but uniformly loud, distinct, and emphatic. His blue eyes, so light in color as to be remarkable for that very peculiarity, glisten coldly, and his brow as well as lips come together with a determination that shows itself in his sentences. To say that he handled Mr. Tweed without gloves is a comparison too weak to be useful. He fairly hurled his denunciations at the head of the luckless defendant. Not content with that, he turned square upon him, pointed his finger straight at him so that the jury might see no one else, and hammered his arguments down like spikes into iron till the metal rang in his voice, and "Thou art the man!" seemed to be the burden of his cry, while the object of it all sat with a half smile, showing no traces of the intense struggle the mortifying charges must have occasioned him. Mr. Graham also sat near, with his head bent upon his hand and his eyes downcast, wearing the same expression which Mr. Tremain has before brought to his face, and which was visible in the features of Wm. A. Beach at Saratoga under the famous harangue of Mr. Van Cott for the conviction of Judge Barnard.

When Mr. Tremain concluded, at 5 o'clock, Judge Davis rather astonished the spectators, who had already picked up their hats and were indulging in the usual bustle preparatory to departure, by announcing that he would charge the jury at once. Juror No. 6, requested in behalf of his associates that the charge should be delayed until morning to allow some of them to attend to important business, but Judge Davis said he considered it his duty to give the case to them that night. Without more ado, without rising or asking the jury to do so, he began a long charge of three hours with a slow, careful, distinct utterance, never pausing a moment, never taking his eyes from the jury, but speaking strongly, and emphasizing his words almost continually by striking the desk violently as he laid down his propositions. The effect of it was depressing enough to the defendant and his counsel, and the remark was emphatically made, "That's the strangest charge I ever heard." It was all one way, and Judge Davis himself remarked toward the close that, as for himself, he had no hesitation in saying that his own opinion of the guilt or innocence of the defendant was already formed, and a decided one, although the jury need not regard that in making up their minds. This remark caused a ripple of sensation, especially among the defendant's counsel, and it called out the remark alluded to above.

Mr. Field was on his feet as soon as Judge Davis stopped to "except to all the propositions contained in the charge." Mr. Graham followed him with a stronger exception, namely, "every sentence of the charge." When those about him laughed at this, he turned sullenly toward them and muttered, "What are you laughing at? There's no fun in it!"

As soon as the jury had retired Mr. Phelps, the District Attorney, rose and moved that the defendant be now taken into custody. Judge Davis at once said, in a loud voice, "Officers, take the defendant into your charge." The effect of this apparently surprising action was of course another sensation and a very dramatic scene. The spectators, regardless of etiquette, had crowded into the vacant jury-box, and had surrounded the prisoner, as he now properly was. The curiosity to see the great "Boss" actually in the custody of the law after so many successful evasions, evinced itself in the rows of fairly dancing eyes all about him, while the gas-lights in the court-room, long unused, flared and cast their light over a great body of men, who were not in front because pushed back by a still greater and more successful number. The ludicrous side of this was the fact that no officer responded to the order to arrest Tweed, and it was found that none was there.

Mr. Graham appealed for the rescinding of the order, and commented upon the indelicacy of such a motion being made publicly, and urged the cruelty of committing a man who was already under $1,025,000 bail. Tweed himself here pushed his face against Graham's cheek as he excitedly whispered a personal promise to be present when the verdict was delivered if they would not commit him that night. Mr. Graham repeated it to the Court, and finally Mr. Tremain said they would withdraw their motion, and all breathed freely again.

Then began the waiting for the verdict, which lasted from 8 p. m., when the jury retired, until 10:30 p. m. Soon the smoke or cigars filled the room, oysters and coffee were seen to disappear into the jury-room, and then the Court adjourned until this morning at 10:30 a. m.

KATE FOX AT THE ALTAR.

Spiritual Manifestations Attend the Ceremony.

From the New York Sun.

Miss Kate Fox, so well known as the medium through whom modern spiritual manifestations first began in this country, was married on the 14th ult., in the old parish church at Marylebone, near London, to Mr. Henry Diedrich Jencken, barrister at law, the officiating minister being the Rev. F. Braithwaite. The following is the announcement of the marriage, as published in the London *Times* of Dec. 16, 1872:

On the 14th instant, at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. F. Braithwaite, Henry Diedrich Jencken to Katherine Fox, late of New York.

Mr. Jencken is of a German family of prominence. His mother was a Countess by marriage, but her first husband dying, her second marriage was outside of the pale of titled aristocracy, although Mr. Jencken's father was a professional man of eminence in Germany, and belonged to a family of unquestionable antiquity. Mr. Jencken is a successful and well-known member of the London bar, and in addition to his practice possesses a handsome competence.

The marriage ceremony was witnessed by a few personal friends only, among whom were Miss Ogden, a resident of this city, who went to London with Miss Kate Fox last fall; Dr. Fred. Tomkins, an old and valued friend of the groom, and author of several works on Roman law; Dr. George Bird and Miss Bird, of 49 Walbeck street, London; Mr. Henry Cholmondeley-Pennell, the poet, and Mrs. Pennell; Mr. James Wason, of Liverpool, and Mr. William H. Harrison, an American. More noticeable than either of those already named were Prince George of Solms, one of the German principalities, and the son of the Duke of Wellington, both of whom witnessed the ceremony.

According to English ecclesiastical law, a marriage in a parish church must take place before noon, and thus the wedding party were compelled to be at the church at the un-American hour of 11 a. m. They came in three carriages drawn by milk-white steeds, but as the proceedings were designed to be strictly private, wedding favors were dispensed with. Had it been generally known among Spiritualists that Kate Fox was to have been married, her nuptials would not have been permitted to pass over unattended.

At 11.30 the Rev. Mr. Braithwaite, who was to tie the knot, entered the church, and immediately afterward the wedding party was formed and marched up to the altar. Miss Fox, leaning on the arm of Dr. Bird, who gave her away to the happy groom, went first, followed by Miss Ogden, escorted by Dr. Tomkins, the others of the company following in order. At the altar they were joined by the groom, and in a few minutes the impressive words which made the twain one were pronounced, and the party filed into the vestry and signed the register of the parish. The certificate of the marriage was signed by Miss Ogden and Dr. Tomkins as witnesses.

As the marriage ceremony was in progress, gentle raps were heard in the vicinity of the altar as though the spirit friends of Kate Fox were anxious to congratulate her on her happy marriage, and again in the vestry the same sounds were heard, being translated by Miss Fox as signs of the approval of her friends in the spirit land.

The bride was attired in simple white and lace, with a half wreath of white flowers in her hair. She wore no jewelry beyond a plain gold brooch at her neck. Miss Ogden was richly dressed in black silk, with white point lace, while Miss Bird was in plain white.

At the conclusion of the marriage service, the bride and groom, with their friends, re-entered their carriages and were driven to 42 York place, Portman square, where a magnificent breakfast, whose centre-piece was an immense wedding cake, had been prepared. Prince George and the son of the Duke of Wellington did not attend the breakfast, but when the bride reached her future residence, she found that they had not forgotten the pleasant English custom of sending her a fitting wedding gift. That of the Prince was a beautiful and valuable fan, together with a box of perfumery, while the other scion of nobility had made her an equally appropriate present. Beside these, there were numerous gifts from other friends.

At the wedding breakfast, when the usual wishes for the happiness and welfare of the bride and groom had been uttered, and while the toast drinking was in full blast, the spirits who had deserted the sombre church and followed the party to the social board again made themselves heard, and loud and frequent raps were heard in various parts of the room. Miss Fox's mother was the first to make herself known. She sent a message to Mr. Jencken, commending her daughter to his care, and expressing her approval of the marriage. Besides this she communicated to him several matters of a private nature.

Closely following this spirit came that of Mr. James B. Taylor, whose will made so great a sensation in the Courts of New York a few years ago, and who was a kind and benevolent friend to Miss Fox during the latter years of his life. "We were with you at the altar," said Mr. Taylor, and then he, like the bride's mother (deceased), communicated with Miss Kate, or Mrs. Jencken rather, for some minutes, and finally concluded by heartily congratulating her on her marriage, and wishing her a happy and prosperous future.

When the spirit of Mr. Taylor had ceased talking, for a time at least, the company were made aware of the presence of many others from the spirit-land, and the raps were frequent, and in all parts of the room. They were facetious spirits, too. One (said to be that of Mr. Taylor) rapped out, to the infinite amusement of all present, spirits departed as well as the bodily guests of the newly-wedded couple, "Jencken is no longer his own master." Having enjoyed the merriment occasioned by this brilliant sally, the same spirit added, "Meet again on Tuesday week."

Then Mr. Harrison, in an interval when the spirits were at rest, asked of them, "Can you carry a message this morning to our friends in America?"

"Yes, to Maggie" (Miss Kate's sister), was the reply, on the receipt of which, Mr. Harrison requested them to say to Maggie, "Your sister Katie was married to-day in the presence of nine loving friends."

He asked the spirits, further, to convey a similar message to Mr. Mansfield, of New York, as so many different spirits were able to communicate through him, but the disembodied seemed to be by no means sure of finding him, and answered diffidently that they would try.

To cap the climax the spirits at length manifested themselves physically, at least in a certain sense. As the company, with brimming bumpers, rose to do honor to the toast,—"Our Spirit Friends," the heavily-laden table was gently raised from the floor, and was suspended in mid air for some seconds. This occurred also at other periods of the feast.

After the breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Jencken left London for Tunbridge Wells, where a portion of the honeymoon was spent. They have since returned, and will soon visit Paris.

The wedding cake was entrusted to Captain Murray, of the White Star line, by whom it will be brought to New York for distribution among Miss Kate's friends.

Mr. Jencken is a Spiritualist of many years' standing. He was among the first of the professional men of England to publish what he knew about spiritual phenomena at a time when the announcement of a belief in them produced more ridicule and required more moral courage than at the present time. His betrothal to Miss Fox took place some moths ago, but was studiously concealed from all but very intimate friends.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MODOCS.

A Chapter of Reminiscences and History.

Correspondence of the Salem (Oregon) Statesman.

The writer has known these Modocs since 1864, when he, in company with others, explored out and opened the old emigrant road into Southern Oregon. They commenced the murder of defenceless emigrants in that year, and kept it up until the treaty was made with them by the late Indian Superintendent, Huntington, in 1864.

I kept a memorandum of these murders, with the names of their victims, until it reached the startling number of ninety-six. In 1854, '55, and '56, the State of California was involved in a war with them, which cost them many valuable lives and many thousands of dollars, flooding the State with Modoc scrip, which old Californians will recollect well.

In 1864, the late J. W. P. Huntington and the late William Logan were appointed Commissioners to locate a reservation and make a treaty with the Klamath and Modoc Indians. They being closely allied by marriage and on friendly terms, one reservation was deemed sufficient for both tribes.

The writer was Sub-Indian Agent at the time, and was directed to collect all these Indians together in the autumn of that year. We met in October, near the present site of Klamath Agency, and concluded a satisfactory treaty with all the Klamaths and Modocs. Superintendent Huntington said to them that the signing and ratifying of this treaty would wipe out all offences and enmities, and white and Indians would be friends hereafter. Old Schonchin, the Chief of the Modocs, and chief transgressor, too, said he signed the treaty cheerfully, and would live up to it faithfully. All of which he has done and still continues to do.

In 1865, the Indians were again collected, and the Modocs received their share of the annuity goods and still seemed perfectly satisfied with the treaty. So in 1866. As yet none of them had been permanently located on the reservation, but in 1867 the country, becoming settled up, and conflicts constantly arising between settlers and Indians, it was deemed best to permanently locate the Indians. So a place was set apart on the reservation for the Modocs, and, in the fall, they were collected and placed on it. They staid contentedly, receiving their portion of the beef and flour provided, until April, 1869, when a portion of them, including the notorious Scar-faced Charley, Black Jim, and other desperadoes, under the leadership of Captain Jack, taking some fancied offence at the action of the Klamaths, decamped from the reservation.

A majority of the tribe under Chief Schonchin remained on the reservation. They were afterward, at their own request, removed to Yianox, distant some forty miles from the Klamath Agency, but nearer to the Lost River country. After their removal to Yianox a portion that went off returned, but Captain Jack, who was no doubt tampered with by bad, designing whites, persistently refused to go on the reservation, and took up his headquarters at Lost River, and asked that a separate reservation be allowed him and his followers at that place. This Superintendent Meacham, in his generosity, proposed to do, and referred the matter to the authorities at Washington, but they refused to comply.

All the reckless and dissolute Indians had been collected at Captain Jack's camp. He had been three years off the reservation bidding defiance to the authorities and treaty stipulations, each year becoming more insolent, if possible, as the country became settled more thickly. Last summer his acts became unbearable, making demands upon the settlers they could not comply with, such as asking pay for the grass their stock were eating, in some instances forcing defenceless women to provide food and cook it for them, under threats of being shot, keeping the settlers in constant fear and dread. A petition was consequently unanimously signed by the people and sent to Mr. Odeneal, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, asking that this band of Indians be removed to the reservation. This petition was referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, and Mr. Odeneal was directed to put the Indians on the reservation—peaceably if he could, but forcibly if he must. The time chosen for that purpose was well considered. About the 1st of December the snows of winter would drive the Indians to the low grounds, where they could be easily collected, and the fear of the rigors of winter might perhaps incline them toward going on the reservation.

Captain Jack was informed of the intention of Mr. Odeneal, and requested to meet him at Linkville, about twenty miles from his camp, but he promptly refused to meet the Superintendent, and declared his intention to remain where he was. Mr. Odeneal's only alternative was to call upon the military, which he did, and the result is well known. L. APPLEGATE.

ASHLAND, Oregon, Jan. 10, 1873.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Strike of the Welsh Iron-Laborers.

The latest English papers brings news of a singular state of affairs among the Welsh coal and iron laborers. The iron-workers recently demanded an advance of 10 per cent in their wages, which the iron-masters answered by the announcement that they should reduce wages 10 per cent. Matters were speedily coming to a crisis, wren Mr. Mundella, the liberal member of Parliament, got the two parties together for a talk. The scene must have been worthy of a painter. On one side of a table in a hall were ranged the iron gods, including several millionaires and M. P.'s. On the other side were 30 delegated representatives of the 70,000 Welsh iron-miners, hard-handed, clean-faced, comfortably dressed. The employers alleged that the newspaper quotations of iron had been doctored for an improper purpose, that iron had fallen 30 shillings a ton from its highest price, while coal maintained its position, having risen in two years from 9½ shillings to 42 per ton; that the wages of the men had already advanced in the different works from 50 to 75 and even 101 per cent; and, finally, that the workmen were less productive than formerly. On this point Mr. Menelaus, Manager of the world-renowned Dowlais Iron Works, said:

"You, workmen, have taken to do less work, and, I am sorry to have to say it, worse work than formerly. You don't come to work on Monday, we see very little of you on Tuesday, and you think you do pretty well if you start fairly on Wednesday. But on the Wednesday many of you are in a condition that does not enable you to do your work as you once did. Take a fact as a proof of this, which you will understand. It takes a hundred more of pig-iron to make a ton of rails than it did two years ago. You know what that means. It's bad work. Colliers do not do nearly as much work as they were wont to do, though the hours of labor and the number of men employed are the same, and all the appliances of labor are equal. The cost of the manufacture of iron has gone up double in proportion to the advance in the price of the article, and it is evident that this is a state of things which cannot go much farther without coming to a disastrous stop. A coal-owner told me the other day that with an equal number of men engaged he raised 30,000 tons of coal less than in the corresponding period of last year. We, at Dowlais, used to turn out 100,000 tons of rails a year, and I believe we shall not next year make more than 70,000."

The men met this talk by asking the masters why they had refused to arbitrate. They also refused to believe that quotations had been doctored. The masters retorted that they would open their books to the working men, and the latter agreed to report that proposal to their constituents. The miners made their points with equal pith with those of the masters, and especially good was the effort of Mr. Price, who had spent his whole life, he said, in a coal-pit, and whom the reporter describes as bearing a startling resemblance to Captain Cuttle with his arm restored:

"Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen all—I hope," he continued, slowly, steadying himself, with his hands sinking still further in the shaft of his pockets—"I hope that in future before we come to stop the forge, or the pit, or the mill, that you masters will come and meet us men in this kind and friendly manner, and let us try if we cannot fix matters. It will be better for all parties, for we don't wish to rob you and we don't wish you to rob us. Mr. Menelaus has said a good deal about the risk of capital which the masters have in the works. I don't wish to say nothing against that; but I will just venture to say that we miners risk something too. We risk the capital of life, which God gave us when we were born, which is all the property some of us has got; and I do think, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen all, that that is a bit of value upon which we ought to get a fair return in the shape of food and clothing, and a trifle to put by against old age."

SENATOR JONES.

His Election by and Speech to the Nevada Legislature.

Carson (Jan. 22) Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

The event in the Legislature to-day was the formal election of John P. Jones as United States Senator for the ensuing six years. The following is a synopsis of Senator Jones' speech on the occasion:

After extending to the members of the Senate and House his heartfelt thanks, he said the response to his appeal to the people had been cordial beyond his expectations. That his remarks might not be misinterpreted or garbled, he had submitted them in writing. He had sought and coveted the honor with a laudable ambition. He realized the greatness of the trust. The great men of the nation had woven around it a spell of genius, eloquence, and grandeur, till, like an Olympus, it seemed a sacred theatre of the gods, toward whose cloud-capped glories the mortal gaze might be reverently lifted, but to whose lofty height no mortal should ever climb.

Conscious of a lack of high commanding talent, yet he accepted the trust not without faith in his endowments and acquirements. With confidence in his own courage, integrity and assiduity of purpose, and with a thorough susceptibility to the impulses and impressions which sway the masses and gravitate forever toward the general good, he holds himself to what he now says. He denies that the recent canvass was either corrupt or profligate. A portion of the press had charged this until the air was poisoned with falsehood. It had been asserted that he resorted to vile practices for the furtherance of selfish designs; that the people had bargained away their political principles for less than a mendicant's pittance, and that the members of the Legislature were the natural spawn of this unlawful commerce. These calumnies had found currency in a part of the press east of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Jones added that he stood too firmly poised on the basis of a reproachless conscience to be disturbed by such assaults. He preferred to remain silent amid calumny, falsehood, and vituperation. In his own vindication a personal account of the canvass could not be wrung from him; it was due now to the State of Nevada to deny them. He denied that the canvass was corrupt or profligate beyond what may be charged in every political campaign. Money was used, but, so far as he knew, legitimately, and only under the control of the Central Committee of the Republican party.

Custom has sanctioned the use of money, and both parties resorted to its use; those who inveigh against it are equally open to the same charge. Such simply decry the inevitable and incur more than a suspicion of want of candor and intelligence. The outcry now comes from those who invested money and met with defeat. Corruption was not a necessary corollary to the use of money. Millions may be disbursed and no one corrupted. Mr. Jones denied ever having sought to corrupt a single voter or to exact a single pledge from any member of the Legislature. Those insinuating to the contrary were guilty of a gross insult to the honorable men composed the Nevada Legislature.

The charges came from disappointed, dishonest men, and from disreputable newspapers. The pure, independent newspaper was a necessity of modern civilization. Its mission was of a high character and ennobling character. It was the vindicator of the rights of the people. Such a newspaper was a daily monitor, advocate, and protector. The venal, licentious, cowardly, libellous, sneaking, interviewing sheet which fattens on ambitions of its own creation, and waxes fat upon the indecencies which its vile imagination conjures up to defame the just, and which, for sordid motives, panders to the depraved taste of the vicious, is a sore upon the body politic, which, sooner or later, will have to be removed by the scalpel.

The verdict of the people at the late election was the most spontaneous expression of their sentiments ever given in Nevada. He could look every citizen in the eye, conscious of never having attempted to degrade his citizenship. The popular espousal of his cause had alienated men and institutions hitherto identified with the Republican party, and filled the exchequers of the opposition. If he volunteered to fill the breach, it should not be charged as a crime. Money was not the corner-stone of his candidature. If he had no other claim or qualification to represent Nevada, he should never have contended for the honor, though his riches are incalculable. His aspirations rested on a not unnatural faith in his own abilities, and the confident belief that he shared with the masses their hopes, fears, inspirations, and convictions.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

How President Grant Feels About It.

Washington (Jan. 25) Correspondence of the Nation.

In the meantime, all is serene at the White House. I am told they have a quiet chuckle there over the Credit Mobilier investigation, for a very characteristic reason—as long as Congressmen investigate and destroy one another, they will have no time to think of investigating the Executive Departments, and the White House may look with cool indifference at the slaughter going on "at the other end of the avenue." But, unless I am greatly mistaken, that indifference is ill-advised, for the investigations are, like a fire, "not under control," and it is not far from the Capitol to the White House. Moreover, there are the first symptoms perceptible of an estrangement between the President and some of the Republican leaders. I have seen several Senators and Representatives who think that the President is not in a proper state of mind at all; that he does not care to "recognize" the great services rendered to him during the late campaign; that he believes and says that his own popularity alone carried the election, and had to pull the so-called party leaders through, whom in many cases, were mere dead weight; that, therefore, he does not owe anybody anything on account of the late campaign, but that those whose re-election was secured by the strength of his popularity owe him much. Now, the said Senators and Representatives are of a decidedly different opinion, and remark that if his Excellency thinks they did not help him during the late campaign they need not help him now, and his Administration may take care of itself. This will not disturb General Grant very seriously, inasmuch as he does not take much active interest in "politics" just now, except so far as the new San Domingo enterprise is concerned, which he hopes will succeed, especially since his own San Domingo scheme, together with the whole policy of his Administration, was so "triumphantly vindicated by the American people at the late election."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

—The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & LaFayette Railroad Company paid W. W. Rathburn something like $2,000 for the damages sustained by him in the recent accident, by which a sleeping-coach was precipitated into Pogue's Run, at Indianapolis.

—There is a lady now living near Fincastle, Campbell County, Tenn., who gave birth to five children in one year. The lady's name is Mrs. Thomas McLain, and the occurrance took place either in the year 1865 or 1866. She gave birth to three children probably about the 1st of January, and two more the following December. Her husband died about a year or so ago, and she is now a widow without anymeans.

—The lumbermen operating in the burned districts of Michigan find, on getting out their timber, that it has as yet taken no damage whatever from being down. Had this gratifying fact been known to a certainty earlier in the season, several of the heaviest operators would not have lumbered so extensively this winter, at the high price which labor commands. But it is nevertheless very gratifying to know that, either because of the burning or for some other reason, the borer has not operated, and that the timber will yet all be available for manufacturing into lumber.

—Mr. Sumner entered the United States Senate in 1851; Mr. Wilson in February, 1855, to fill out a vacancy; and Mr. Trumbull on the 4th of March that year, about a month later than Mr. Wilson. These are the longest continuous services. Mr. Cameron, of the present Senators, first entered the body in 1849.

—The four Judges of the West Virginia Court of Appeals, elected under the new Constitution have drawn terms, viz.: C. P. T. Moore, 12 years; James Paull, 8 years; J. S. Hoffman and A. Haymond, each 4 years. The two last named agreed between themselves to take the Presidency of the Court two years each, Haymond's term first.

—Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, lately deceased, in Boston, left a round $1,000,000 to her son Harrison Gray Otis, with especial provision for the son's wife in case she survives her husband. When Mrs. Otis was left a widow, in [illegible], old Harrison Gray Otis, No. 1, cut her off with the legacy of a punch bowl. The property she was subsequently permitted to enjoy came from her own (the Boardman) side of the house.

—General Michael Tchaikowsky has returned to his native place in Poland, having been pardoned by the Russian Government for his part in the insurrection of 1831. During his forty years of exile he was in the military service of Turkey, where he is known as Sadyk Pacha. At his retirement he was commander of the regiments of the Ottoman army, known as Christian Cossacks. The Turkish Government has given him a pension and decorated him with the Order of the Medjidie.

—A curious case is now on trial at Hartford, Ct., viz: Conway against the Hartford & New York Steamboat Company. The suit is brought to recover $3,000 for the death of a child who died in 1870 from the effects of a cold, taken while on one of the boats of the Company. Conway claims that there were no accommodations in the cabin or elsewhere, and that the consequent exposure was the cause of the death of the child.

BRIDGE VS. TUNNEL.

The Question of the Movement of Freight Over the Detroit River Considered by the Detroit Board of Trade.

From the Detroit Tribune, Jan. 30.

After the noon transactions at the Board of Trade to-day, the Board was called to order by the President, Mr. C. M. Garrison, and the Committee appointed on Tuesday last, relative to the probable failure of the tunnel under the Detroit River and the prospective building of a bridge at or near this city, submitted the following report:

The Committee appointed on the 28th inst. to examine into the probability of the completion of the Detroit River Tunnel, and as to the practicability of bridging the river at this point in the event of the failure of the tunnel, respectively report that they have had quite an extended interview with the President of the Michigan Central Railroad, and have ascertained the following:

First—That the small trial tunnel, preparatory to the main tunnel, is not yet half completed, and that almost insuperable difficulties, in the shape of quicksands, spongy earth, etc., render the completion of the main tunnel a matter of great doubt, and that, in any event, at least five years will be consumed in its building.

Second—That a bridge can readily be built at one-third to one-half the probable cost of a tunnel, and within one year from its commencement, and that, with two draws, very little, if any, inconvenience would be encountered by passing vessels. That with a properly constructed bridge, at no time during the year would any accumulation of freight be necessary at this point.

Third—That at this time there are at least 1,000 cars on each side of the river awaiting transit, and at 75,000 bushels of grain in elevators awaiting shipment by cars.

The Committee would suggest that these facts appeal directly to every interest we represent, and would remind the Board that by great effort and great expense we have at last succeeded in bringing to completion several new important railroad connections with the South and West, which not only promise, but already give us, largely increased receipts of produce, which we really cannot handle during five months of the year when we are virtually imprisoned, and that without more facilities of outlet our efforts towards new rail inlets will be entirely futile.

In brief, that the more easy and certain passage of the Detroit River at this point has become a vital necessity, not only for our own interests but for those of the State, and, as we think, of the whole West. Our first choice has been and is a tunnel, and the previous action of this Board with reference to a bridge was based on that preference, but in view of the facts above set forth, we would recommend for your adoption the following:

WHEREAS, The commercial interests of not only Detroit but of the whole Northwest for years past have been seriously damaged during the winter months by the great difficulties experienced in the passage of cars across Detroit River, frequently entailing enormous accumulations of freight on either side of the river, and

WHEREAS, We are informed by the best authority that there are great doubts as to the successful completion of the tunnel under said river, on which we have so confidently relied for relief, and that if completed at least five years will be consumed in its building, and

WHEREAS, We see no other possible remedy for the embarrassment we labor under, and a more rapid and sure means of transit across said river is becoming constantly more necessary,

Resolved, That this Board of Trade earnestly petition Congress to pass a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across Detroit River at such point near this city as may be found most desirable, and by its provisions guarding the interests of commerce.

On motion of Mr. T. P. Hall, the report was accepted and adopted unanimously. This shows a decided change of feeling relative to bridging the river, and this change is fully explained by the report of the Committee. Some months since considerable opposition was manifested to the proposed bridge at Trenton, but the facts that freight has accumulated here to so great an extent, and that railroad facilities in this State centering in this city have greatly increased in the last year or two, and demand an Eastern outlet during all seasons of the year, have brought about the change of view. Besides, a number of vessel-owners were present, and approved of the report of the Committee, which was unanimously adopted.

Fiendish Attempt at Poisoning.

LOWELL, Feb. 1.—Several female employes in the Merrimac Street Dollar Store, were made very sick from eating cake given by a young woman recently discharged from the store. The cake was found to be arsenicated. An investigation is pending.

DIED.

McMULLEN—In this city, at her husband's residence, 52 West Washington-st., on Sunday morning, Feb. 2, Mary Elizabeth, wife of James B. McMullen.

The remains will be taken to Canada for interment. Services at the house, at 3 p. m. to-day (Monday). Friends are invited.

IRVINE—On Sunday, Feb. 2, at 402 West Jackson-st., Marion Orlandine, wife of Wm. Irvine, aged 29 years. Services at the house, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to Rosehill Cemetery by cars.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

IMPORTANT SALE OF OVER

$20,000!

WORTH OF

Diamonds, Watches,

Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Music Boxes, Opera and Field Glasses, &c., &c.,

Saved from the recent fire at Boston.

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Feb. 4, [illegible] at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Sale [illegible] commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. and continue until all [illegible] sold. For account of whom it may concern.

A large stock of the above goods, saved from the recent fire, some in a damaged condition. The diamonds comprise single and cluster rings, brooches, and [illegible] many of them very fine and costly; gold watches, by Frodsham, Jules Gergensen, Adams, Patek Phillippe, Cooper, and other celebrated makers; [illegible] watches in variety, from well-known European and American manufacturers; gold chatelaines, vest and guard chains, very fine music boxes, over 100 opera and field glasses, silver and plated knives, forks, spoons, ladles, &c., forming altogether one of the finest and largest stock of goods of this kind ever offered in this city. Goods on exhibition on Monday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 53 South Canal-st., a [illegible] turnout, consisting of

ONE HORSE, BUGGY & HARNESS.

Horse is kind, and a splendid driver.

Also, 10 sets Buggy and Wagon Harness and 10 elegant Wolf and White Robes.

Sale positive, and for cash.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

1001 STATE-ST.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

We will sell at Auction, on Thursday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1001 State-st., consisting of Parlor Furniture, Marble-top Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Plate Mirrors, Velvet and Body Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer at Auction, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 9½ a. m.,

300 CASES ASSORTED

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Goods are now bringing [illegible] cents on the dollar. [illegible] want bargains, be on hand.